

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS
AND AGRICULTURE,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

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FROM

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S., M.R.A.C.,
Officiating Survey Commissioner, and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture,
Bombay ;

TO

J. MONTEATH, ESQUIRE, M.A., I. C. S.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 28th November 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the year ending 31st October 1896. Mr. Ozanne held charge of the office for the first seven months (November—May) of the year under report. During most of the remainder, excepting one month—June-July—when I myself held charge, Colonel Godfrey officiated in the appointment.

2. In the beginning of the year, Mr. Ozanne attended the Horse Show at Ahmadnagar. The rest of his tour was confined to the Surat district in connection with the revision settlement work. In the middle of February last, he served as a member of the Agricultural Conference held in Poona and Bombay.

The Personal Assistant also travelled in January and February to inspect the Land Record Staff in the Ahmadabad District in Gujarát.

I.—ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE RECORDS.

3. The Land Record staff was introduced towards the close of the year under report into the Kolába and Kaira districts. The survey record building was completed at Alibág, and the salt godowns at Broach were finally selected as the central office for the Gujarát Survey records. Repairs necessary to adapt the latter building to this purpose are being vigorously pushed on, and will be completed in time for the reception of the records of Ahmadabad and Kaira by December next. The Ahmadabad records are still in the Surat Jail. In other districts, the survey records are all lodged in new buildings. At Násik, however, pending completion of part of the building intended for the B. Division of the records, both A. and B. divisions are, at present, located in the A. Record-room.

In Sátára district, the Survey Department has handed over to the Collector the records of Pátan and Karád talukás, and in Násik district, those of 83 villages of Peint and Yeola.

Survey classes were held in six districts in the Central and Southern Divisions. At Surat also a class was held under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent to impart survey training to the untrained Inspectors of Kaira and Ahmadabad.

4. Pending appointment of Superintendent of Land Records for the Northern Division, the two District Survey offices will be under the direct supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Survey.

My Personal Assistant was able during the year to accomplish a certain amount of inspection. He travelled in three talukas of the Ahmadabad district, inspected the work of five Circle Inspectors, and also examined the village and taluka statistical records.

5. As in last year, Circle Inspectors in two talukas of the Ratnágiri district performed regular duties, while those of other talukas were as usual em-

ployed in the rains at the District Survey Office in copying Tipan books. They also calculated and entered up the assessments of individual numbers of the Mandangad Peta according to the revised rates, and sorted the survey records recently received from the Superintendent, Konkan Survey. In the fair season, they disposed of miscellaneous cases, and conducted the boundary-mark inspection of the recently settled talukas of Rájápur and Devgad according to Rule 104 of the Land Revenue Code. The boundary-mark inspection of Rájápur taluka was finished during the year, and only 30 villages of Devgad taluka remained to be inspected at the end of the season.

6. *Crop, Waste and Boundary-mark Inspection.*—The usual table is appended:—

District.	AVERAGE BY EACH INSPECTOR.						Average Area of occupied Numbers. (Acres.)		Average Area of inspected Numbers. (Acres.)	
	Number of days of actual inspection.		Number of Villages inspected.		Number of Survey Numbers (occupied and waste) inspected per diem.					
	1895-96	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11
Dhárwár ...	60	59	36	37	9	9	11	12	11	11
Bijápur ...	61	60	38	35	7	7	16	16	15	12
Belgaum ...	60	64	37	36	9	9	10	10	10	10
Kánara ...	63	70	50	50	8	9	2	2	2	3
Ratnágiri ...	52	55	9	9	4	5	8	9	7	6
Khándesh ...	75	74	53	55	8	9	10	13	10	10
Násik ...	62	65	33	38	8	9	10	8	9	9
Ahmadnagar ...	72	75	36	36	8	10	12	12	12	10
Poona ...	67	62	40	38	7	7	11	11	8	8
Sholápur ..	63	58	33	32	5	6	20	19	20	19
Sátára ...	60	67	29	28	8	9	7	8	6	5
Ahmadabad ...	71	80	34	33	15	15	4	5	4	3

The standard number of days to be devoted to crop inspection is eighty. Up to the present, this has rarely, if ever, been reached, and the serious question has been raised in the Southern Division, and is now under discussion, whether it is attainable. The problem depends for solution (1) upon the amount of time which the Inspectors have to give to other work, more especially measurement work, which of course must have the first claim on their attention; (2) upon the time expended in unavoidable absence, such as on leave and on account of sickness. At present, I am not satisfied that the standard requires revision. In some districts, much longer time is expended on measurement and other miscellaneous work than in others, and from reports received this year it is doubtful whether the rules restricting the grant of leave in the fair season are observed with sufficient strictness. The whole question is under consideration, and if necessary a special report on it will be submitted to Government. The leave difficulty will, it is hoped, gradually disappear with the introduction of the new recruitment rules.

In Sátára, work was seriously interfered with by virulent fever which carried off four of the staff. In four districts, inspection was impeded by the absence of village officers for jamábandi work, in apparent violation of the clear orders issued by Commissioners on the subject. In Dhárwár, transfers of Inspectors, which ought, where possible, to be effected before commencement of the fair season, retarded progress to some extent. In Kánara, Inspectors were found to spend as many as five days per month in fetching their pay. The Collector has apparently since issued orders that not more than one day should be spent for the purpose. In Násik, the orders issued last year by the Collector checking the excessive employment of Inspectors on measurement of melon beds and lands irrigated by canals had a good effect, and except in one case Inspectors were not entrusted with the conduct of auctions. In this district, however, for reasons

unexplained, some Circle Inspectors were detained at the taluka offices for several days after 1st November to the detriment of inspection work.

Except in Násik, which shows a large decrease, the number of villages inspected was nearly the same as last year.

In the Central Division, the prescribed daily tale of work was reduced during the year to 8 survey numbers or 100 acres, and judging by this standard, the figures in column 6 are fairly satisfactory except in Ratnágiri and Sholápur. In the former district owing to minute sub-divisions of survey numbers it is not possible to reach the standard. In the latter, the area standard (100 acres) was attained (*vide* columns 6 and 10) though not the numerical standard, the failure to reach which certainly requires explanation. Sholápur is an open country and the numbers though no doubt large must be easier to inspect than in many other districts.

The selection of numbers for inspection seems to have been judicious. There is room, however, for improvement in Poona, and the District Inspector has promised more attention next year.

7. The general results of the inspection are shown below :—

District.	Villages inspected.		CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
			Occupied Lands.		Unoccupied Lands.		Percentage of Survey Numbers of which marks examined on total number of Survey Numbers.	
	Percentage inspected on Survey Numbers.		Percentage inspected on Survey Numbers.					
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár	79	83	8.0	8.3	29	28.6	8.8	9.3
Bijápur	91	83	6.0	6.4	31	33.1	6.7	7.2
Belgaum	97	95	7.3	7.8	27	24.9	7.9	8.5
Kánara	84	80	8.0	9.7	15	15.5	9.1	10.3
Ratnágiri	97	93	9.0	11.2	28	49.1	9.5	11.7
Khándesh	95	97	7.0	9.0	23	23.0	8.8	10.3
Násik	79	88	8.0	7.2	27	28.7	8.8	8.2
Ahmadnagar	97	97	7.0	9.8	31	34.2	7.8	10.4
Poona	91	86	6.0	5.6	40	34.7	5.9	5.9
Sholápur	93	91	5.0	5.8	42	36.9	6.0	6.4
Sátára	95	95	7.0	8.9	38	40.9	7.1	9.2
Ahmadabad	98	96	6.0	6.6	15	19.4	7.1	7.9

Though all the villages were not visited as required, the percentage is improving year by year. At the same time, I must express my personal belief that there can hardly be sufficient reason why an Inspector should not visit every single village in his charge. A little rigidity of system such as is observed in the Survey Department—invariable fine for failure to visit prescribed number of villages every month—would soon bring about an improvement. In Dhárwár, owing to late receipt of orders, full effect could not be given to the rule of inspecting all the villages in a circle by reduction of percentage test. In other districts, it was followed to a considerable extent.

On the whole the extent of crop inspection may be pronounced to be up to the usual standard. Having regard to the system adopted, which undoubtedly compared with that prevalent in some provinces is detailed and minute, this standard is by no means discreditable. Doubts are sometimes expressed regarding the accuracy of our crop statistics and the value of the Circle Inspectors' check. It is satisfactory to record here that one most excellent authority Mr. Mollison, outside the Land Record Staff, has informed me that he has found the crop record on several occasions when he has had to employ or test it, as in the conduct of crop experiments, substantially correct.

8. The prescribed percentage of waste inspection was nearly reached in more than half the districts. For the reasons stated in the last report, this is

probably as much as can reasonably be expected. The low percentage inspected in Ahmadabad, however, seems to require explanation.

Division.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Southern Division...	427	429
Central do. ...	1,268	1,273
Northern do. ... (Ahmadabad)	198	311

9. Encroachments detected during the inspection were nearly the same in number as in last year in the Central and Southern Divisions, while in Ahmadabad the number decreased 36 per cent. The majority of cases is contributed by Dhárwár and Kánara in the

Southern Division and by Khándesh, Násik, Poona and Sholápur in the Central

District.	Percentage of encroachments detected by village officers on the total number.		District.	Percentage of encroachments detected by village officers on the total number.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.		1895-96.	1894-95.
Dhárwár ...	15	9	Násik ...	5	12
Bijápur ...	4	7	Ahmadnagar ...	5	11
Belgaum ...	18	5	Poona ...	17	22
Kánara ...	49	77	Sholápur ...	3	6
Ratnágiri...	37	50	Sátára ...	18	28
Khándesh...	24	18	Ahmadabad ...	43	26

Division. The marginal table shows that in three districts only were more than 35 per cent. of the cases detected by village officers. As compared with the last year there is a decided improvement in four districts, while others show marked deterioration. In spite of Collectors' orders the disposal

of encroachment cases at the hands of Mámlatdárs is still dilatory.

In previous reports a tendency was noticed to include in the return of encroachments trivial cases, such as neglectful, often perhaps unintentional, transgressions of the boundary line between private and Government land; and accordingly a suggestion was made in last year's report to distinguish cases of real unauthorized cultivation of Government waste from other encroachments. Separate figures are available for the Southern Division, which show that cases of unauthorized cultivation formed 18 to 35 per cent. of the total. In Ratnágiri the percentage is as high as 56 and in Poona of the Central Division actually 71. In one circle in Poona about Rs. 120 were credited to Government in the shape of fine and altered assessment. This is a matter to which Superintendents should devote their careful attention in the touring season. The Superintendent, Central Division, tested 8 encroachment cases and found the Inspectors' work generally satisfactory.

10. The marginal table indicates that the improvement noticed last year in the quality of village

Name of the District.	Entries found correct.		Name of the District.	Entries found correct.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.		1895-96.	1894-95.
Dhárwár ...	56	56	Násik ...	83	82
Bijápur ...	39	46	Ahmadnagar ...	64	62
Belgaum ...	62	56	Poona ...	79	75
Kánara ...	75	76	Sholápur ...	50	44
Ratnágiri...	47	67	Sátára ...	75	76
Khándesh ...	74	75	Ahmadabad ...	91	91

crop registration was steadily maintained throughout, except in Bijápur and Ratnágiri where there is a marked deterioration. In half the districts the percentage is still below 75. There were cases in all the districts except three in

which owing to unpunctuality on the part of Kulkarnis in the accomplishment of their inspections before the Circle Inspector's visit the latter had under Rule 13, Chapter II of the Circle Inspectors' Rules, to do the crop inspection in the company of village officers. This unpunctuality occurred to a considerable extent in Sátára and Násik districts, in the hilly talukas of which owing to the latest date of village boundary-mark inspection having been fixed a month later than in other talukas, Kulkarnis were allowed to commence the inspection of crops and boundary-marks from 1st December instead of 1st November. In these talukas Circle Inspectors also will, henceforth, with the Commissioner's sanction, commence their test from December.

11. *Boundary-mark Inspection.*—The Circle Inspectors examine only the marks of those numbers of which they make the crop or waste inspection. The

latest orders require a 10 per cent. test upon the survey numbers contained in a section of a village, while, as will be seen from column 8 of the table in paragraph 7 above, the quantity of numbers examined by the Circle Inspectors varied between 6 and 9 per cent. of the total quantity of numbers in the whole village. The quantity prescribed in the orders is thus fully equalled if not exceeded by the Circle Inspectors. The marginal table shows that improvement

District.	Marks found in disrepair (percentage).				District.	Marks found in disrepair (percent.ge).			
	Omitted.		Wrongly shown as in repair.			Omitted.		Wrongly shown as in repair.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.		1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Dharwar ...	48	46	38	36	Násik ...	4	17	14	12
Bijapur ...	37	40	39	38	Ahmadnagar ...	22	20	22	19
Belgaum ...	25	32	35	35	Poona ...	17	9	22	24
Kánara ...	63	73	2	7	Sholapur ...	18	20	37	37
Ratnágiri ...	49	81	22	6	Sátára ...	23	11	22	25
Khándesh ...	17	12	30	21	Ahmadabad ...	3	2	19	12

in the quality of village inspection is very variable. The districts in which there was some slight improvement last year now show a falling off. Six other districts, as compared with last year, show a slight improvement. The apparent improvement in village officers' crop and boundary-mark inspection in Násik is not, I regret to state, reported to be real, but is attributed to slack supervision and general tendency on the part of Inspectors to screen village officers. The village officers of Ratnágiri and Kánara who were very unpunctual last year in commencing inspection, show this year a decided improvement.

The powers and duties of Circle Inspectors in respect of boundary-mark inspection were fully commented on last year by Mr. Ozanne, and there is nothing very fresh to state on the subject. It is to be feared that the result of the system is not to secure a very effective observance of the regulations relating to the maintenance of marks. The village officers are incurably supine on the subject, and I am not able, from the reports before me, to state that the efforts of the inspecting staff are as vigorous and determined as they might be. There can be no doubt that little effective help is obtained from Mámlatdárs or the district officers, whose other duties are, in my humble opinion, too numerous, exacting and important, to enable them to effect much more than they do. Correspondence has been passing between the offices of the Divisional Commissioners and myself with the object of increasing the pressure upon cultivators to execute the repairs of such marks as are found missing or out of position, and to get a better result from the test taken by the Inspectors. But I am far from sanguine as to the results. In my humble opinion, the conviction of the unnecessary character of the labour involved is at the bottom of the apparent inertness of rayats and village officers, with whom the Circle Inspectors are probably in more than secret sympathy. Bombay is, I believe, the only province in India which maintains an elaborate machinery for the upkeep of large mounds and multitudinous stones to mark the boundaries between private occupancies. Whatever may have been the case in the days of scanty cultivation, and large areas of available waste, now, in the great majority of districts, every acre of land is so keenly competed for, that the conflicting interests of neighbouring occupants are ample guarantee against disturbance of the boundaries. Moreover, however doleful the lamentations over the condition of the marks and the ineffectiveness of the attempts to preserve them, no official, within my experience, has ever attempted to suggest that, in the rayatwári villages at any rate, there occurs any serious destruction of the boundaries themselves. Considering that the boundaries throughout the Presidency have been under examination by the Revision Survey Parties, such a unanimous testimony, negative though it be, to their preservation is remarkable, and amounts almost to a demonstration that the rigid observance of the rules for maintaining marks is scarcely essential for preservation of boundaries. Without renewing my personal acquaintance with the system a little more closely, I hesitate to offer a final opinion. But I am strongly disposed to believe that the marks between field and field might without injury be abolished with possible exception of a few localities, the only thing required to be maintained being a defined boundary strip, the general accordance of which with the map would be secured by the inspecting staff of skilled surveyors checking the village officers, who by the eye could detect material encroachments. I hope during the current year to obtain the concurrence of the Divisional Commissioners and Government to a scheme which shall lessen the weight of a burden which neither we nor any previous generation of officials have been able to bear.

12. The results of the District Inspectors' test are tabulated below :—

District.	Number of Circles visited per cent.	Percent- age on villages inspected by Circle Inspect- ors.	CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
			Percent- age on Circle Inspect- ors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percent- age on Circle Inspect- ors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percent- age on Circle Inspect- ors' work.	Quality of work found.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár ...	75	3.0	1.3	87	1.4	97	1.5	96
Bijápur ...	100	5.5	3.1	83	2.4	94	3.0	96
Belgaum ...	100	4.9	2.7	72	2.1	100	2.7	91
Kánara ...	100	5.6	1.0	76	1.4	82	1.4	97
Ratnágiri ...	100	38.1	7.1	90	6.2	100	6.7	99
Khándesh ...	98	5.1	2.0	94	2.0	98	2.0	85
Násik ...	83	3.1	1.0	92	2.0	97	1.0	98
Ahmadnagar ...	58	4.5	2.0	80	1.0	100	2.0	92
Poona ...	96	6.4	3.0	90	7.0	85	3.0	91
Sholápur ...	100	8.5	5.0	83	4.0	100	4.0	97
Sátára ...	87	6.4	4.0	86	5.0	92	4.0	96
Ahmadabad ...	100	16.0	7.4	93	4.3	90	6.3	89

Only in six districts against five last year did the District Inspectors succeed in visiting all the circles of their charge. The number is one better than last year, but can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. In Poona and Khándesh one circle only was left out. In other districts, sickness, vacancies among the District Inspectorships owing to transfers, and more urgent duties account for the omissions. As last year the Assistant District Inspector of Khándesh was in charge of the whole district and managed to visit all the circles except one. The amount of test accomplished is normal, and compares not unfavourably with last year's except in Ahmadnagar. The Inspectors' work is on the whole shown to be genuine and of good quality.

13. *The General Duty Inspectors.*—In the beginning of the year one of the taluka classers was appointed General Duty Inspector in Khándesh. As last year the General Duty Inspectors had a good deal of original measurement and classification work. During the rains they were occupied in scrutinizing corrections of the survey record and instructing insufficiently trained Circle Inspectors. In Bijápur, during the months of June and July the Inspector was deputed to give possession of lands in about 90 villages to the plaintiff in a partition case. In Kánara the Inspector was employed, contrary to the rules, in taking tests of Circle Inspectors' crop and hot-weather boundary-mark inspection work.

The Collector of Sátára again draws attention to the insufficiency of the existing travelling allowance for the General Duty Inspector.

14. *Check of the Village Census.*—The following table shows the extent of the test :—

District.	Circles visited per cent.	Percentage of inspected villages on total number allotted for test.	Percentage of entries found correct on total checked.	
			1895-96.	1894-95.
Dhárwár ...	100	99	84	86
Bijápur ...	100	86	81	74
Belgaum ...	96	81	85	90
Kánara ...	100	89	82	95
Ratnágiri ...	100	60	71	83
Khándesh ...	98	*...	86	88
Násik ...	90	75	83	92
Ahmadnagar ...	100	88	78	77
Poona ...	100	87	76	72
Sholápur ...	100	93	81	82
Sátára ...	100	92	84	82
Ahmadabad ...	100	*...	90	84
				82

* Figures not reported.

As stated in the last report, the check census is confined to agricultural stock, and is taken annually in July, except in districts of heavy rainfall, where the registers are tested concurrently with crop inspection. In most districts the test was carried on in all the circles. The omission of some villages is attributed to the usual causes. The large fall in the number of inspected villages in the Ratnágiri district is explained as being due to a misunderstanding on the part of Inspectors, which was subsequently corrected by the District Inspector. In six districts the test was materially interfered with by the detention of Inspectors at taluka offices.

During the year special census of population for settlement purposes were undertaken in Indápur taluka in Poona district and Báglan in Násik.

In nine districts the quality of the village officers' work was found to be fair, and in two districts, as compared with the last year, there is marked improvement. The considerable deterioration noticeable in Kánara and Ratnágiri goes to show that the stipendiary village officers there were not more attentive to this part of their duties than their hereditary brethren in the above-ghát districts.

The District Inspectors' test on the whole covered a larger area than last year, and the Circle Inspectors' work was found generally satisfactory.

		Southern Division.	Central Division.	Ahmadabad.
Births omitted {	Current year...	231	930	33
	Last year ...	233	1,049	61
Deaths omitted {	Current year .	75	435	15
	Last year ...	87	628	19
<i>Causes of death.</i>				
(a) Omitted . {	Current year .	19	81	...
	Last year ...	40	95	3
(b) Wrongly shown. {	Current year...	50	185	1
	Last year ...	43	272	5

15. *Vital Statistics.*—

It is satisfactory to find from the marginal table that there is a steady improvement in the care taken by village officers in the record of births and deaths. All errors discovered are immediately reported to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, who have from time to time shown their appreciation of the value of the test. No reports of such errors were received for the Ahmadabad district, and the matter is under enquiry.

16. *Maintenance of Boundary-marks.*—It seems unnecessary to repeat the description of the scope of this branch work which was given in last year's report. The usual figures exhibiting the progress made are given in the table below:—

District.	Gross number of Government villages.	Number of villages completed at the beginning of 1895-96.	Number of villages completed in 1895-96.	Total.	Number of seasons including the current one (1895-96).	Average number of villages inspected per annum.	Years required to complete the district.
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Dhárwár	1,269	585	43	628	8	78	16
Bijápur	1,011	639	45	684	8	85	12
Belgaum	913	181	52	233	5	47	19
Kánara	1,416	169	73	242	4	60	24
Ratnágiri	65	29	21	50	2	25	3
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Khándesh	2,706	1,295	340	1,635	4	409	7
Násik	1,444	391	71	462	4	116	12
Ahmadnagar	1,227	329	80	409	4	101	12
Poona	1,004	190	66	256	4	64	16
Sholápur	665	145	38	183	4	46	14
Sátára	962	491	122	613	4	153	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmadabad	446	33	27	60	2	30	15

The inspection made in Ahmadabad in the season of 1893-94 being reported to have been not strictly in accordance with the rules, the figures for that year have been excluded from the return. The design of the inspection being to go over the marks at least once in fifteen years, it is to be regretted that this limit is exceeded in four districts Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kánara and Poona. In Belgaum, however, progress has considerably improved and if the number of villages accomplished during the year under report can be maintained, the district will be gone over in 14 years from the present time. In Kánara the number of villages accomplished is still far too small.

Owing to various causes the full time prescribed for this work is rarely allotted in any district. The principal reason for the difficulty is the pressure of measurement work. In several districts, Inspectors, however, were employed on work which ought not to have been given them to do, either at all, or at any rate at this season of the year. The remarks in paragraph 11 above respecting the unprofitableness of ordinary boundary-mark inspection cannot be held to apply to this special inspection, which is to some extent at any rate necessary for the maintenance of the results of the survey.

In several districts the suggestion made in the last report, that Circle Inspectors whose work is well ahead should be deputed to assist in circles where it is behind hand, which has been approved of by Government, was carried out.

Of the 75 working days the period actually devoted to this inspection varied from 23 in Sholapur to 48 in Khándesh. The daily tale of marks was nowhere reached either in the first or second inspection. As regards the first inspection, Dhárwár as in last year stands at the head with 119 marks, and Ratnágiri with 41 marks is at the bottom. In the second inspection the work varied from 47 marks in Ahmadabad to 14 in Belgaum and Ratnágiri. Of the marks inspected more than 24 per cent. were found out of repair and in Ahmadnagar the percentage was as high as 66.

A considerable amount of difficulty was still experienced in inducing rayats to repair the marks, as well as from tardiness in the supply of funds to the Circle Inspectors. Arrangements concerted with the Commissioners and Accountant General will, it is hoped, result in the removal of the latter difficulty. While as regards the former I have but recently intimated my concurrence with the Commissioner of the Central Division in some proposals for the abolition of the rule requiring the service of notice upon individual occupants, which, it is believed, will enable Inspectors to get repairs accomplished with much more promptitude and energy than at present.

District.	Encroachments.	Marks fixed by measurement.	District.	Encroachments.	Marks fixed by measurement.
Dhárwár ...	297	2,447	Násik ...	101	206
Bijápúr ...	31	193	Ahmadnagar ...	10	1,079
Belgaum ...	243	1,637	Poona ...	84	289
Kánara ...	18	222	Sholapur ...	68	242
Ratnágiri ...	130	329	Sátára ...	406	107
Khándesh ...	146	139	Ahmadabad ...	82	7

Encroachments detected during this inspection, as well as marks fixed by measurement, are shown district by district in the marginal table. In more than half the districts the work increased.

Measurement and Classing Work performed by Circle Inspectors.

17. The usual table is shown below :—

Classes of Cases.	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				CENTRAL DIVISION.				NORTHERN DIVISION. (AHMADABAD).			
	Arrears on 31st July 1896.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1896.	Arrears on 31st July 1896.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1896.	Arrears on 31st July 1896.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1896.
1. Partition of land under Court's decree ...	21	145	140	26	95	205	211	89	2	7	7	2
2. Sub-division on applications of occupants duly sanctioned ...	69	136	128	77	58	91	82	67	14	28	25	17
3. Disputes necessitating measurements of fields ...	46	109	101	54	59	78	87	50	126	103	140	89
4. Disputes requiring fixing of marks by field-books ...	304	461	459	306	880	1,005	946	939	97	112	135	74
5. Encroachments ...	178	554	522	210	465	1,168	1,231	402	85	272	288	69
6. Measurement of alterations caused by alluvion and diluvion ...	101	179	195	85	51	99	112	38	17	41	50	8
7. Measurement of land required for public purposes—												
(a) Burial-ground ...	51	133	128	56	15	18	24	9	...	6	1	5
(b) Tanks ...	7	19	23	3	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	...
(c) Roads ...	33	58	53	38	22	53	50	25	2	9	8	3
(d) Dharmashálas and other public buildings ...	10	34	35	9	14	36	34	16	33	36	38	31
8. Measurement of land for building sites ...	90	315	329	76	75	139	141	73	67	155	168	54
9. Reclassification of survey numbers ...	...	4	2	2	21	22	35	8	...	1	...	1
10. Miscellaneous ...	311	896	851	356	683	1,972	2,055	600	63	284	281	66
Total ...	1,221	3,043	2,966	1,298	2,439	4,887	5,016	2,310	506	1,056	1,143	419

The want of tally noticeable in the Central Division between the arrears shown in the present return and the closing balance of last year's is limited to the Khándesh district, where the arrears show an increase of 10 cases, due apparently to correction of mistakes in the last year's return. New cases received during the year show an increase of 5 and 16 per cent. in the Southern Division and in Ahmadabad respectively, while they decreased 16 per cent. in the Central Division. The decrease is distributed over all the districts except Násik and is mostly confined to miscellaneous cases. Partitions under decrees of Civil Courts were numerous in Dhárwár, Kánara, Násik, Ahmadnagar and Sátára. The table does not yet distinguish perfectly the cases in which field measurement was required from those in which it was not. In the Central Division such cases varied from 38 of the total in Sátára to 71 per cent. in Khándesh. In all the districts of the Central Division the quantity of actual measurement work performed by Circle Inspectors was greater than last year.

In spite of the allotment to measurement work of nearly half the hot season which was formerly given to boundary-mark inspection, the progress in disposal of the cases has hardly been satisfactory except in Ahmadabad, though there is some improvement in Kánara and Ratnágiri as compared with last year. The arrears are heavy in Ahmadnagar, Poona and notably in Sholápur. The Superintendent, L. R. and Agriculture, S. D., is of opinion that special arrangements will be required to clear off the arrears in his division, and with this object the Collector of Belgaum has ordered the coming crop inspection period to be curtailed by one month to be devoted to the disposal of measurement arrears.

District.	Percentage of District Inspectors' test on Circle Inspectors' cases.	Percentage of General Duty Inspectors' test on Circle Inspectors' cases.
Dhárwár ...	4.0	...
Bijápur ...	2.0	...
Belgaum ..	7.2	...
Kánara ...	3.0	...
Ratnágiri ...	2.0	...
Khándesh ...	25.7	...
Násik ...	4.2	12.1
Ahmadnagar ...	16.2	11.7
Poona ...	12.9	28.4
Sholápur ...	9.3	5.3
Sátára ...	3.8	10.5
Ahmadabad ...	*15	...

* Inclusive of the test by the General Duty Inspector.

The marginal table shows the extent of test of measurement cases taken by the District Inspectors and the General Duty Inspectors. Throughout the Southern Division and in two districts of the Central Division the District Inspectors' test was short. In the Southern Division also the General Duty Inspector was unable to do any of this test owing to the heavy amount of the original measurement work on which he was employed. The quality of the Circle Inspectors' work was found to be generally satisfactory.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Dhárwár ...	494	Khándesh ...	360
Bijápur ...	168	Násik ...	197
Belgaum ...	392	Ahmadnagar ...	489
Kánara ...	584	Poona ...	458
Ratnágiri ...	444	Sholápur ...	346
		Sátára ...	724
Total ...	2,082	Total ...	2,250

The amount received for work done for private individuals has as shown in the marginal table exceeded the last year's receipts by more than Rs. 1,300. In the Southern Division it has doubled, the increase being marked in Dhárwár,

Kánara and Ratnágiri. In the Central Division, Poona alone shows a small

District.	Current year.	Last year.
Southern Division ...	8	198
Central do. ...	64	666
Ahmadabad ...	128	139
Total ...	200	1,003

decrease. It is satisfactory to find that the cases of utilization of Circle Inspectors for work other than that prescribed in standing orders, show a marked decrease in Southern Division

and Central Division. In Ahmadabad the number is still very large and calls for the special attention of the Collector.

District Survey Offices.

18. The following table shows the extent of the work done at the several District Survey Offices :—

District.	NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVED NECESSITATING CORRECTION IN SURVEY PAPERS.			NUMBER OF AKÁRBANDS.			Number of Maps and Field Books corrected.	Number of extracts from Field Books sent to Circle Inspectors.	Number of extracts from Survey Books supplied to Revenue Officers and Petitioners.	Number of Maps supplied to Village and other officers and Petitioners.
	Received during the year, including arrears of past years.	Disposed of during the year	Arrears on 1st August.	Received during the year, including arrears of past years.	Corrected during the year.	Remaining to be corrected on 1st August.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár	187	167	20	93	76	17	1,002	1,856	660	199
Bijapur	41	37	7	67	48	19	169	1,422	77	475
Belgaum	102	100	2	53	51	2	515	1,634	14	315
Kánara	256	241	15	336	184	152	4,184	395	246	1,215
Ratnágiri	839	613	226	601	305	196	277	69	86	136
Khándesh	191	191	...	153	153	...	604	142	182	123
Násik	184	181	3	156	108	48	394	432	3,565	106
Ahmadnagar	117	89	28	181	130	51	313	917	28	119
Poona	381	334	47	257	170	87	2,493	365	717	1,284
Sholápur	...	...	...	34	34	...	14	491	42	379
Sátára	105	74	31	95	52	43	102	489	219	599
Ahmadabad	1,195	1,134	61	57	31	26	130	...	967	132

The figures for Ahmadabad are included in the table for the first time. The figures in columns 2 to 4 for that district apparently represent all the cases received during the year, and not exclusively those necessitating corrections in survey papers, which latter are to appear in this table. The work in the District Survey offices was generally heavy and has a tendency to increase. The progress of Akárband correction was generally satisfactory. The large figure in column 10 against Násik represents the plotting entries of Pot numbers in the Dindori taluka which were prepared under special orders for attachment to Village Form No. 1.

The Sholápur District Survey Office prepared a large number of maps for printing at the Photo Office. In Poona the large quantity of corrections (column 8) was mostly due to forest settlement work and land taken up for irrigation. In this district as well as in Dhárwár and Ratnágiri special temporary establishments were entertained to clear off work of various kinds.

Duplication of classers' books was finished in all the districts in the Southern Division within the time and amount sanctioned. The question of the destruction of useless records in the Ratnágiri District Survey Office having now been settled, the sorting of the survey papers into A and B divisions, with a view to provide maximum of immunity against loss by fire, will be shortly commenced.

Fee Receipts.—The usual table is appended :—

District.	FEES ON ACCOUNT OF SUPPLY OF			Fees for making corrections in Survey Papers.	Total.
	Extracts from Survey Papers to applicants direct.	Extracts from Survey Papers to applicants through Circle Inspectors.	Village Maps.		
Dhárwár	20	103	31	13	167
Bijapur	16	...	9	...	25
Belgaum	6	99	54	13	172
Kánara	...	222	28	6	256
Ratnágiri	91	3	83	140	317
Total	133	427	205	172	937
Khándesh	...	15	28	4	47
Násik	1	18	18	13	50
Ahmadnagar	2	51	83	37	123
Poona	32	90	132	17	271
Sholápur	6	40	29	3	78
Sátára	15	62	23	5	105
Total	56	276	263	79	674

The receipts in both the divisions show a falling off which is marked in the Central Division.

19. *Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture.*—The five years' period for which these appointments were first sanctioned having expired, the question of their further retention was considered. Three years' extension with an additional monthly allowance of Rs. 50 has been recommended to the Government of India (*vide* Government Resolution No. 7358, dated 18th September 1896). Both Messrs. Young and Lushington were in office throughout the year and performed their duties with energy and activity. The following table shows the extent of the tests taken by these officers:—

District.	NUMBER OF TA'LUKAS.		Total Number of Circles.	Daftars examined.	CROP, WASTE AND BOUND- ARY-MARK INSPECTION.		COMPLETE BOUNDARY- MARK INSPECTION.		MEASURING.		Annual Census tested (number of entries).	Birth and Death Registers (number of tested entries).	Number of Villages in which Statistical Returns were checked.
	Total.	Visited.			In how many Circles.	Survey Num- bers tested.	In how many Circles.	Marks tested.	In how many Circles.	Survey Num- bers tested.			
Southern Division.													
Dhārwar	11	6	28	12	5	30	5	1,398	2	4	191	40	81
Bijapur	8	4	24	10	5	21	...	...	1	2	121	25	2
Belgaum	7	3	24	4	3	15	...	...	...	...	95	44	7
Kanara	8	4	23	11	...	...	5	897	4	6	...	...	6
Ratnagiri	9	2	6	2	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	2
Total current year ...	43	19	105	39	14	68	10	2,295	8	15	407	109	54
Total past year ...	48	18	105	42	20	104	5	676	4	14	525	114	20
Central Division.													
Khândesh	16	4	48	9	8	27	...	...	...	...	37	63	7
Násik	12	3	35	9	6	23	...	...	...	...	20	36	9
Ahmadnagar	11	5	33	11	9	30	...	...	...	...	59	83	13
Poona	8	2	28	6	...	...	3	268	3	9	90	101	17
Sholapur	7	3	19	9	...	...	...	...	5	11	21	29	8
Satara	11	2	32	3	...	...	3	413	5	10	17	16	3
Total current year ...	65	19	190	47	23	80	6	676	13	30	244	333	61
Total past year ...	65	16	190	29	22	91	5	308	12	...	191	190	34

A larger area than last year came under supervision, a fact which shows that both officers travelled actively. In both the divisions all the districts were visited during the year. In the Southern Division, out of the five districts crop record was tested in four and complete boundary-mark inspection in two. In the Central Division, in one district only neither the crop record nor complete boundary inspection were tested. Following the suggestion made in last year's report, the Superintendents have paid more attention to the test of Circle Inspectors' measurement cases. Mr. Lushington settled a boundary between two villages in the Belgaum district. Mr. Young inspected some patasthal lands at Karegaon in Ahmadnagar district and made a report proposing reductions in the patasthal assessment. As usual, all the District Survey Offices and District Inspectors' current records were examined during the year. The Superintendents also inspected the Circle Inspectors' papers and the village and taluka statistical records, and examined rain gauges. The number of villages in which statistical records were checked in both the divisions was doubled. The inspection report on each district was submitted to the Collectors by the Superintendents as usual, with comments by the Director.

20. The opinions expressed by the Superintendents in respect of the work of the several officers tested are summarized below:—

Central Division.—The Circle Inspectors' crop, waste and boundary-mark inspection was found to be fairly satisfactory on the whole and the complete boundary-mark inspection and measurement work entirely satisfactory. Their daftars were fairly kept except in one case. As regards village officers, they were less punctual in crop inspection than last year, and their census work points to a slight improvement; their statistical forms were examined and the mistakes noticed explained to them on the spot, and instructions given for future guidance. Two Kulkarnis in the Ahmadnagar district, who were found to have made the inspection without going to field, were duly reported to the Collector for necessary punishment. Statistical record in 11 taluka offices was inspected, and irregularities noticed were found to be due mostly to inattention to standing orders owing to lax supervision of Mamlatdars; all the District Survey Offices were examined, and the laxity noticed in the Nasik Office will, the Superintendent hopes, cease under the supervision of

the present District Inspector Mr. Jagde, who was specially transferred to Násik from Sholápur. The supervision of Messrs. Kirane and Padhye (District Inspectors of Sátára and Poona) was as usual thorough, and they worked with unremitting energy and efficiency. Mr. Jagde (Násik) did a fair amount of inspection work which was on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Joshi (Assistant District Inspector, Khándesh), who was for the most part of the touring season in charge of the whole district, was fairly energetic; but his work was not found quite satisfactory. Mr. Gadre (Sholápur) commenced his work in right earnest and seems sure to acquire a thorough knowledge of his duties in as short a time as possible.

Southern Division.—All the District Survey Offices and District Inspectors' own offices were examined in the touring season except those of Belgaum which came under inspection after the Superintendent's return to head-quarters. The work was generally found satisfactory in all the districts.

21. *Revision Settlements.*—In the Southern Division the Superintendent submitted revision proposals for the Yellápur táluka, including the Mundgod Mahál of the Kánara district. His report was reviewed and was forwarded to Government. Government orders sanctioning the Mandangad proposals were received and the proposals for Khed táluka were submitted to Government. Considering the opportunities and establishment at his disposal the reports are creditable to the industry of Mr. Lushington, whose proposals seem generally to have commended themselves to the judgment of the local officers and, in the two cases in which final orders have been passed, of Government. Mr. Lushington travelled more than a fortnight in February-March, visiting different parts of the Ratnágiri táluka and the inám village of Velneshvar in Chiplun táluka, the settlement proposals for which, as also for a Government village, Tambragundi, in Dhárwár district, are under preparation. He also made enquiries for settlement purposes in Sirsi táluka in March-April. In the Central Division the Superintendent was engaged in collecting materials for the revision settlement proposals for the Indápur táluka of the Poona district, the current lease of which expires in 1896-1897.

Crop Experiments.—Mr. Young made four ordinary crop experiments and Mr. Lushington was able for the first time to conduct three experiments in his division. Both the Superintendents during their tour took a considerable test of the entries in circle books.

22. *Superior Test by Sub-divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs.*—The usual table is given below. It is to record the test taken on fields or registers already tested by Circle Inspectors. The figures for Kánara have had this year again to be omitted. The figures of two sub-divisions in Ahmadabad and one in Khándesh are also not included. The return is similarly incomplete with regard to census and vital statistics in some tálukas of Khándesh and Ahmadabad and for two sub-divisions in Khándesh and one each in Ahmadabad and Dhárwár:—

District.	SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.				MA'MLATDARS AND MAHALKARIS.			
	Subject of Test.							
	Crop Record.	Boundary Marks.	Village Census.	Vital Statistics.	Crop Record.	Boundary Marks.	Village Census.	Vital Statistics.
	Number of Survey Numbers.		Number of Register Entries.		Number of Survey Numbers.		Number of Register Entries.	
Dhárwár	657	662	468	1,694	913	938	1,295	673
Bijápur	128	130	316	160	386	514	1,452	1,250
Belgaum	121	194	877	290	444	656	453	439
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	25	43	11	7	78	67	...	...
Khándesh	508	479	188	894	1,607	1,624	377	846
Násik	312	184	74	48	349	334	161	545
Ahmadnagar	283	581	261	172	1,321	1,587	550	695
Poona	231	414	99	66	686	1,014	624	769
Sholápur	283	285	...	109	44	43	...	...
Sátára	136	227	12	...	914	1,314	453	425
Ahmadabad	199	199	...	...	280	689	...	...

The large decrease in figures of the test by Mámlatdárs and Maháلكaris in Dhárwár as compared with the last year is apparently mostly due to return of more correct figures this year. The quantity of the test work is generally fair

though more is desirable in most districts. With regard to the very short test by Mámlatdars in Sholápur, the Collector remarks that the comments made in the last report were authoritatively communicated to him in August last (*i.e.*, after the passing of the Government Resolution reviewing the annual report of this Department, No. 6638, dated 24th August) or long after the fair season was over, and practically remained inoperative. No doubt the observations of Government will be given effect to during the current year. The Circle Inspectors' work was generally found satisfactory.

The Collectors of Dhárwár, Bijápur and Ahmadabad took a personal test of Circle Inspectors' work.

23. Extracts are given below from the remarks made by the Collectors on the working of the Kanungo staff during the year in their administration reports or in memoranda forwarding the annual returns relating to the Circle Inspectors' work:—

Dhárwár.—“The work of 21 out of 28 Circle Inspectors was tested by the District Inspector and is reported to be good. The Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, also visited 4 out of the 7 circles that remained uninspected by the District Inspector. Careful and thorough supervision was exercised by the First and Second Assistant Collectors. My predecessor Mr. Muir also tested with the aid of his Chitnis boundary-mark inspection work of Circle Inspectors. On the whole the work done by the Circle Inspectors was sufficiently supervised and checked.”

Bijápur.—Mr. Elliot.—“Circle Inspectors do very hard and distasteful work satisfactorily; almost all Kulkarnis do theirs very badly, and the check by the former of $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the work done by the latter fails, I think, to improve the character of the remaining nine-tenths. Kharif crops cannot be inspected in the time given (a month or six weeks often fully taken up in other work), and it thus comes about that many fancy records are given both by Circle Inspectors and Kulkarnis of these crops which are at the earliest inspected on the 1st November and (mostly disappear by the 1st December) altogether disappear by the 10th of that month. Where mixed kharif crops were tested by both Kulkarnis and Circle Inspectors previous to the 10th of December, the results differed so much that the returns sent in by the Kulkarnis to Circle Inspectors of all crops (not single) varied by 30 per cent. My very close scrutiny of the work done by Kulkarnis and Circle Inspectors from the 1st November to the 15th December led me to believe that the returns of Kulkarnis ($\frac{2}{10}$ ths of which are not corrected by Circle Inspectors) do not produce figures which can safely be used for any statistical purpose.

“*Boundary-mark inspection.*—The results of my personal inspection were not satisfactory in most talukas. In two important villages, notably on the bank of the Krishna, I found that many hundreds of marks had not been in existence for years; and I was told that the boundary-marks in many villages washed by the larger river were to be in a bad condition.”

Belgaum.—“The improvement noted in last year's report in the general character of the Circle Inspectors' work has continued. Field work, except to such as are trained and inured to it, is irksome and distasteful. Shirkers and malingerers are common, and generally it may be said that the heart is not in the work. The most stringent supervision and constant 'driving' are essential to secure results at all satisfactory. The present Inspector has exercised his controlling influence with energy and judgment and has brought the needful watchfulness and method to bear upon his subordinates. The proposed abolition of the office of Divisional Superintendent would seem to be premature, and it is hoped that his help and advice in technical matters will still be available for some few years to come.

“On the whole the work done, especially in the matter of detecting encroachments, may be considered satisfactory, though the numerical results show a slight falling off as contrasted with those reported last year.

“The Circle Inspectors fail to work up to the several standards prescribed for them; and their time being occupied in trying to overtake arrears, they find it impossible to keep pace with their current duties.”

Kánara.—“It would seem that a fair amount of work has been got through, notwithstanding the usual amount of sickness always present in this district. It is still impracticable to get trained men for the work, and the ordinary Kárkun who has to be employed is hardly fitted for the work.

“The appointments of Circle Inspectors are very unpopular and the men suffer much from ill health, and the duties are much interrupted, and much allowance has to be made in their work. Those who are already trained in the Survey Department, and accustomed to out-door work, are better suited to the duties than those who are appointed from the Revenue Department. But there is difficulty in getting these men to fill vacancies at present. The District Inspector was on duty throughout the year. He has visited almost all the talukas and petas and supervised the work of Circle Inspectors. I have so far here very little experience of the work—

of Circle Inspectors, but their work seems to go on smoothly in this district excepting for the interruption caused by fever."

Ratnágiri.—"The daily scale of Circle Inspectors' work has been fixed this year in consultation with the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division. The work of Circle Inspectors generally has improved. Most of the Deccan men, who were discontented with the Konkan, have now been transferred and their places taken by natives of the district. There are many applicants for permission to attend the survey class held annually by the District Inspector and the examination in surveying and Circle Inspectors' rules, and I have now little difficulty in finding men fit to act when the permanent Inspectors are on leave. Mr. Dhume continues to control the work of the head-quarter office and the Circle Inspectors very well and I am quite satisfied with him."

Khândesh.—"On the whole the Circle Inspectors have worked well, and the result is that owing to their supervision of village officers' work it has improved in quality. Crop and boundary-mark inspections are becoming more reliable, and the registration of births and deaths is being more carefully done."

Násik.—"The Assistant and Deputy Collectors took test of the work done by the Circle Inspectors. Mr. Kábráji took a sufficient test of the boundary-marks and crop inspection work done and is able to report favourably. The undersigned is unable to make any comments from personal inspection. Mr. Jagde's (District Inspector) report is exhaustive and shows the interest he takes in his work. It is hoped that under his supervision the Circle Inspectors will improve."

Ahmadnagar.—"The work of the Circle Inspectors and village officers shows improvement and is generally fair. Any irregularity on the part of the Circle Inspectors and village officers brought to notice by the local officers is immediately inquired into and dealt with on the merits of the case. There appears to be sufficient check over the work of this class of officers, and they have little opportunity of evading performance of the duties regarding which their time is so strictly regulated by rules. The Director has in some cases complained that they are ordered to undertake duties not strictly falling under the rules, but it is difficult to provide by rules for all contingencies, and some latitude seems necessary."

Poona.—"Taken as a whole the Circle Inspectors are improving in their work and the new system of inspection is fairly efficient. Several instances of encroachments on Government land have been detected. Mr. Padhye continues to direct the work with energy and success. Some care is required to avoid the tendency to dissociate the inspecting staff from the general Revenue Establishment in its various grades. So far, however, there is nothing to complain of in this district."

Sholápur.—"The work of Circle Inspectors was generally found by the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture and the Survey Commissioner to be much below the standard which they are required to show. They have been called on to explain their neglect of duty, and steps will be taken to restore the standard of work. Strict instructions have been issued to the Circle Inspectors to push on with the work of arrears lying with them, and a report on the subject will be submitted to the Commissioner in due course as to how much they have been able to accomplish during the present season."

Sátára.—"On account of the sickness which prevailed to a considerable extent among the Circle Inspector staff during the last working season, and which ultimately carried off three of the Circle Inspectors in the prime of life, a good many changes took place in the various charges, with the result that the work suffered a good deal. It may, however, be said that on the test taken of their work by the Mámlatdárs and the divisional officers the work seems to be fairly well done and to exercise an improving influence on that of village officers."

"With the exception of two Inspectors who have been newly appointed, the whole staff is well qualified to discharge their various duties. Steps will be taken to train the two new men in survey work and other routine of their duties."

"The work of the District Survey Office is reported to be up to date. This office was inspected by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, in the month of May last, and from the memorandum of inspection which Mr. Young has forwarded to me it appears that the records have been carefully and systematically arranged, and the whole office staff has been efficient."

Ahmadabad.—" * * * Since the introduction of the Circle Inspector staff in the district the condition of the boundary marks has improved. During the year under report the Circle Inspectors inspected a less number of boundary-marks than in the preceding year, but this is reported to be due to the fact that they performed the work of checking the stock census concurrently with the boundary-mark inspection instead of in July as before. There was also an improvement in the percentage of the boundary-marks repaired after they were found out of repairs, the figures for 1894-95 and 1895-96 being respectively 89 and 91."

"In accordance with orders contained in Government Resolution No. 6671, dated 13th September 1893, about 30 Talátis were sent to learn the survey work."

It seems right to take some notice of the observations of Mr. Elliot, Collector of Bijápur, regarding the value of the crop statistics. As will be gathered

from the remarks in paragraph 7 *supra*, they are at considerable variance with the conclusions of other good authorities. I may add that when they came to me with chapter and verse, many of the conclusions which he drew were discovered by me to be founded on inaccurate premises. That by our present system ideal accuracy is obtained in crop statistics I should be far from asserting; but that our crop areas, especially as regards the larger and more important crops, are tolerably correct, as compared with those of other provinces of India and other countries of the world, I somewhat confidently believe. The village officers no doubt are supine, but I believe their work to have been substantially improved by the Circle Inspector staff.

II.—ANALYSIS OF DISTRICTS WITH REFERENCE TO SECURITY FROM FAMINE.

24. *The Revised Bombay Famine Code* containing emendations suggested by the Government of India, was published, with an elaborate index, towards the close of the year, and copies distributed.

25. *The Circle Book* was instituted in 1893. The progress made since that date is to some extent indicated in the table below. The columns 4, 5 and 6 show roughly the progress that has been made in writing up entries due for inclusion since the circle book was introduced; columns 7, 8 and 9, the progress attained in writing up back entries. Observations regarding the individual districts are given below in small type. But here it is necessary to remark that

Belgaum.
Kánara.
Khándesh.
Násik.
Ahmadnagar.
Sátára.
Ahmadabad.

while in the districts noted in the margin, progress appears to have been good or fair, in the remaining five it has been deplorably slow. In Sholápur and Dhárwár the work would seem to have met with something like utter neglect. It would appear difficult to excuse the omission to write up even the rough books containing current entries to such an enormous extent

in these two districts. I trust that I shall not be considered officious in recommending that the attention of Collectors of the districts which are backward in this matter be especially called to the subject. The District Inspector and the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, I believe, make due mention in their inspection reports of the progress or want of progress made in Circle Book compilation. But it seems difficult to conclude that effective notice is taken of their observations. The allegation that the work is overexacting is answered by the admirable progress made in it in some districts, such as Sátára, Khándesh and Násik, where it is evident that it proceeds systematically and punctually. I intend to propose special measures to secure the completion, at any rate, of all rough books by the end of the current year. The work is to be performed in the months of September and October, so that unless the scarcity continues over another season it will not be interfered with.

District.	Total number of Government villages.	Total number of villages for which books are to be opened.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH CIRCLE BOOKS COMPILED SINCE THE YEAR OF THE					
			Introduction of the Circle Books.			Introduction of the current settlement.		
			Rough books.	Village copies.	Táluka copies.	Rough books.	Village copies.	Táluka copies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár ...	1,289	1,274	515	390	331	428	221	154
Bijápur ...	1,011	1,011	972	8	...	789	8	...
Belgaum ...	913	912	773	578	578	804	492	492
Kánara ...	1,416	1,276	1,175	721	746	918	447	484
Ratnágiri ...	1,270½	69	9	9	9	69	...	...
Khándesh ...	3,224	1,744	1,624	1,567	1,567	1,080	1,066	1,066
Násik ...	1,536	817	817	814	814	579	632	632
Ahmadnagar ...	1,226½	1,223	1,072	888	729	458	445	286
Poona ...	1,002	1,002	414	142	142	482	...	264
Sholápur ...	665	665	216	57	57	94	...	...
Sátára ...	952	675	675	675	675	292	292	292
Ahmadabad ...	832	446	210	210	210	361	273	273

The District Inspectors tested the entries in all the *tálukas* and the sub-divisional officers also took a fair test. The Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture paid close attention to the test of these books. No difficulty of any importance was experienced in compilation.

Dhárwár.—In two *tálukas* only (*Dhárwár* and *Ron*) the compilation has been nearly completed. In others it is far behind. In two *tálukas* (*Hubli* and *Kalghatgi*) no entries whatever have been made since the introduction of the circle book.

Bijápur.—Rough books only have been filled in, which means that the compilation is up to date so far as current entries are concerned. Back entries have made a fair progress. But it is unsatisfactory that fair books have not been filled in except for eight villages.

Belgaum.—Compilation to date except in two *tálukas*, in one of which fair progress has been made with regard to rough books.

Kánara.—In four *tálukas* the compilation including back entries has been up to date. In the rest the writing up of rough books has made considerable progress and in one *táluka* fair books are filled in for some villages.

Ratnágiri.—Circle book introduced in two *tálukas* only. The current work is complete in one *táluka* and is entered for one year in the other. As regards back entries, rough books are filled in to date.

Poona.—Except in *Indápur*, in which special arrangements were made for completing the work in view of the near expiry of the current revision settlement, and *Mával*, the work has not sufficiently advanced. In some *tálukas* compilation was delayed owing to non-examination of rough books by *Mámlatdárs*. In three *tálukas* entries since the introduction of the circle book not filled in.

Ahmadnagar.—Current work nearly to date; in two *tálukas* fair books not written. Back entries completely filled in in two *tálukas* and in others some progress has been made, though in one *táluka* rough books only are written and in three some entries are blank.

Sholápur.—Compilation to date in one *táluka* and there is a fair progress in the two newly settled *tálukas*. In others work is very slow. In five out of seven *tálukas* fair books not begun.

Ahmadabad.—Circle book was introduced in the year under report. Work to date in one *táluka*. In others satisfactory progress is apparent.

III.—COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND RENTAL IN PRECARIOUS TRACTS.

26. No action under the Famine Relief Code and no remission of revenue was needed in the tracts of precarious rainfall in the Deccan and Karnátak. The season was normal, and the cultivators experienced no special difficulties in the payment of the assessment. The figures respecting the issue of compulsory process for realization of the land revenue exhibit the usual features, a very large number of notices in the Central Division, comparatively few in the Karnátak districts of the Southern Division, and an almost ludicrously small number of cases in which resort was found necessary to any of the severer forms of process such as distraint, forfeiture or sale. There can be no doubt that the number of notices is no indication of the pressure of the revenue upon the people. It simply indicates slackness in the revenue payers corresponding probably to some want of energy in the village officers responsible for the collection of the demand, and the amount of encouragement which they receive from the *táluka* officials. There is nothing to account for the remarkable fact that while in the Central Division the notices amount to some thousands, in the Karnátak, they number only some hundreds per district. This is even the case in two neighbouring districts like *Bijápur* and *Sholápur*, alike to each other in the lamentable precariousness of their rainfall and liability to scarcity. *Sholápur* is no worse off than *Bijápur* in these respects, yet the notices in the former district amounted to 1,971 against only 596 in the latter. It is hard not to suspect that there may be at work in the two districts some different principle of administration, the application of process being less discouraged in the one than in the other, and the point seems to deserve inquiry.

IV.—MEASURES OF PROTECTION, including:—

- (1) *Fodder Reserves and Arboriculture,*
- (2) *Extension of Communication,*
- (3) *Irrigation.*

(1).—*Arboriculture.*

27. No reports have been received as to the extension of fuel and fodder reserves.

(2).—*Extension of Communication.*

28. The construction of the Ahmadabad-Prantij Railway has made considerable progress during the year under report, as also has the light railway from Bārsi Road to Bārsi in Sholapur. The current year will open with the turning of the first sod of the Tāpti Valley Railway, a most important addition to the communications of the Presidency.

(3).—*Irrigation.*

29. In the Presidency Proper, the area irrigated from Government canals fell 11 per cent. as compared with last year. The total area, however, as compared with Sind, or the Province of Northern India possessing the great canals, is so insignificant as hardly to deserve notice in this report. Without a perpetual rainfall as in Northern India, or large deltas as in Madras, the construction of canals or reservoirs large enough to afford irrigation to really extensive tracts may perhaps be regarded as almost out of the question in this Presidency. Protection of this kind must come almost entirely from wells and small tanks or works enabling water to be impounded for rice cultivation, as in the Southern Marātha Country. As reported in last year's report, the Tagai system has given an impetus to well-sinking, and under the Government orders issued in 1895 old irrigation tanks in Gujarāt and Southern Marātha Country have been receiving efficient and systematic treatment. During the year under report, Rs. 65,552 were spent in repairing 50 tanks in Gujarāt and 98 in the Southern Marātha Country.

As mentioned in paragraph 29 of last year's report, the *sutarsāl* and *kamod* varieties of rice were tried in fifteen villages under irrigation from the Mutha Right Bank Canal and Mātoba Tank. The results were not very encouraging, being fairly good in 9 villages, but very poor in others. The people do not seem to take sufficient interest in the experiment to cultivate the rice with care. This is shown by the fact reported by the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, that the unsatisfactory results are attributable partly to the mode of cultivation—the seed was sown broad-cast and the seedlings were not transplanted—and partly to the fact that no manure was applied.

V.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS, INCLUDING FARMS.

A.—*Experimental Farms.*

Poona Farm.

30. The farm, exclusive of the dairy which was worked at a profit (Rs. 1,940), cost Government Rs. 1,853 as compared to Rs. 612 in 1894-95 and Rs. 1,484 in 1893-94.

A clear and comprehensive report on the working of the farm will be found in Mr. Mollison's annual report. I need only briefly refer in general terms to facts demonstrated and work done.

The farm is not an experimental one. The soil is unsuitable for that purpose because it varies much like soil generally throughout the Deccan. The report shows that the poor land is becoming fairly fruitful, because it has been helped by heavy dressings of manure, the produce of the dairy herd. The effect of heavy manuring has shown remarkable results in the current season. The crops on the poor land of the farm have remained fresh and green during the September-October drought, whilst on adjoining unmanured land of similar character, the rayats' crops have absolutely withered.

Broadly speaking, the objects aimed at on the farm last year and in several previous years have been, (a) to test fodder crops with the object of showing a means of improving the fodder supply of the Deccan; (b) to study and improve the milch breeds of India; (c) to test native practices as regards the use of tillage implements, the cultivation of crops and otherwise; (d) to test exotic crops and crops of other districts which are not known in the Deccan; (e) to compare legu-

minous crops as to their suitability for green fodder and for rotation with sorghums and other cereals ; (f) to improve seed by selection and to distribute seed thus improved ; (g) a little has been done in testing manures and trying implements, and feeding experiments were begun for the first time in the year under report.

Fodder Experiments.

31. Fifty-nine indigenous varieties of sorghum and two American varieties were under trial. The indigenous varieties were each sown thinly to produce a seed crop and thickly to produce a fodder crop. Only a few varieties were found to have special excellence as fodder crops. The best varieties were found to be *Farfaria* and *Amaria* (two varieties of the Gujarát *sundhia*), *dudhia*, another Gujarát sort, *nilva*, a common Deccan variety and the two American varieties. The excellence of these varieties for fodder crops consists in yielding heavily, in maturing quickly and in producing, when sown thickly, tall thin stalks, often very little thicker than wheat straw. The best indigenous fodder varieties have all small heads of grain which generally take the form of a loose panicle. The American sorghums have rather large heads of grain which take the form of a graceful drooping panicle, affording, like the Gujarát *sundhia* variety, no foothold for birds—a point of significant value if the seed is allowed to ripen.

The fodder sorghums named above, also imphee, will be continuously cultivated on the Poona Farm, and seed in moderate quantity will always be available for distribution in small parcels. The *sundhia* variety is what we recommend specially for trial in other parts of India.

The varieties which were found most satisfactory in the production of grain have been sent for continued trial to the Surat Farm. The improvement of seed by selection will be made a speciality. It appears rather unfortunate that the best seed varieties have coarse stalks which are inferior as fodder. A dense well-filled large head of grain requires a stout fibrous stalk to support it. A few Southern Marátha varieties combined in some degree the two valuable characteristics. They had comparatively thin tall stalks and fairly well-developed heads of grain. Mr. Mollison advocates very thick seeding for all sorghum fodder crops, especially for *sundhia*, particularly on good deep land in good condition, with a well-assured rainfall of 30 inches or so. On thin poor land under similar favourable conditions it also answers well ; but if the thickly sown crop passes through a period of drought it will wither much sooner than a thinly sown crop, especially on light land. A thick crop will lodge in heavy rain more readily than a thin crop. But considering these disadvantages, thick seeding undoubtedly pays, taking one season with another. The experiments on the farm indicate that as much as 80 lbs. seed per acre may advantageously be sown for *sundhia*, 60 lbs. for *nilva* and *dudhia*, and 50 lbs. for the American sorghums and imphee. *Bájrí* was tried as a green fodder crop for the first time last year, the seed being sown thickly, the object being to determine whether it would yield, in a shorter period than the sorghums, a good outturn of high class fodder. The fodder was cut and cured when in flower, but the cattle did not like it. Ripe *bájrí* straw is considered very poor fodder in the Deccan, but as grown in Kaira and northern Gujarát it is held in high esteem. The reason for this rather anomalous difference will be investigated. The experiment proved that in the Deccan *bájrí* is better adapted for the production of grain and straw than as a purely fodder crop.

Reana luxurians (teosente), a south African introduction, has been tried for several years as a fodder crop. On good land it has proved itself inferior to indigenous fodder. It was tried this year on light land to give it one more chance. The results were poor and it has been decided definitely that it is not a profitable introduction on any class of land in the Deccan.

In analysing the results of experiments on fodder crops in the year under report and in former years the Superintendent in his report notes one or two points not referred to in the foregoing paragraphs. He thinks that the Gujarát varieties, *sundhia* and *dudhia*, yield fodder so fine in quality that it is possibly better adapted for horses than for cattle and says that the Remount Agent, Ahmadnagar, has found *sundhia* an exceptionally valuable dry fodder for young horse-stock. *Nilva* (the Deccan variety) does not suffer to

the same extent as exotic or *pardeshi* varieties by any unfavourable condition of climate. It has possibly by acclimatization become inured to more or less unfavourable conditions.

The American sorghums yield uncommonly well and their feeding value cannot be questioned. The stalks are comparatively thin and the side leaves are numerous and well developed. The stalk when nearly ripe contains about 10 per cent. sugar. It is suggested that this high percentage of sugar may prove harmful, because sugar or treacle in quantity affects the procreative power of all farm animals, particularly males. Imphee is a near relative of the American sugar sorghums and like them does best on good land as a rain crop.

Repeated trials have been made to grow the best fodder varieties under irrigation in the hot weather, but until this year no variety has been found to succeed. *Hundi* is the name of the successful sort. It has coarse stalks, but this is a contingency which must be accepted. It is very important to know of a variety which can be grown successfully in the hot weather and yield green fodder in May or June when other fodder is often scant and dear.

Sorghum Halepense.—The seed was got from the Allahabad Grass Farm. This grass has given good promise of being a useful introduction into the Deccan. It grows very rapidly early in the monsoon—a point in its favour. The flower stalks stand about 5 feet high and are distinctly thin and fine for a grass of such vigorous habit of growth. Cattle like it. It is good enough to take a permanent place in ordinary grass land, but is not suitable for arable land, because if once established, it would be difficult to get rid of on account of its creeping underground stoloniferous stems. Some seed has been distributed.

Guinea grass gave fair results, much the same as in former years. There was again a deficient supply of canal water for irrigation. The farm report shows that the crop does well under shade in damp situations and in odd corners where other crops would not thrive. The grass is specially valuable on the farm in yielding green food for the dairy cattle in the hot weather when a supply of such food is very important.

Mauritius water grass introduced from Ceylon is also green all the year round. It is a grass of middling quality. It grows well in damp, almost wet, situations.

Lucerne.—It has been found difficult to maintain lucerne in a healthy condition in the Poona district. An experiment is in progress to determine whether a mixed crop of lucerne and guinea grass has or has not any advantage over lucerne alone. The results so far indicate that the "mixed crop" yields the heaviest crop, and if it will also remain longer healthy, then obviously it will be advantageous to grow guinea grass mixed with lucerne. The farm report shows that there is no practical difficulty to be overcome, and that probably the mixed fodder is as suitable for horses and more suitable for other farm animals than lucerne alone.

Chola (Dolichos catieng) and *Vál (Dolichos lablab)* again gave favourable results. They are good green fodder and rotation crops. Their value in the latter respect is important on the farm, because it has been found impossible to grow healthy crops of sorghums continuously. The sorghums must be rotated or grown mixed with pulse crops; and keeping in view the fodder requirements of a dairy farm, it has been determined that *vál* and *chola* grow as fodder crops as the best of the pulses on medium or good land; *kulthi* (*Dolichos uniflorus*) is perhaps better on light land.

Experiments with Grain Crops.

• 32. Four varieties of *bájri* have been identified throughout the Presidency and these are probably the only varieties known. Three were under comparative trial in the year under report and the fourth has been added in the current season. The outturn last year, owing chiefly to damage done by rain at the flowering period (a critical time for the crop), was poor. As in former years the best heads of grain were selected and kept for seed, and this selection year by year will be continued in the full expectation that each variety will thereby become improved. The giant *bájro* of Gujarát, called Jabalpuri in the Kaira district, has on good land for some years shown itself in the Deccan superior to the Deshi variety, the heads of grain in an ordinary season being large and well filled with grain large in size and otherwise good in quality. The white *tur*

of Gujarát, which gives pulse superior in quality to the red *tur* of the Deccan, yielded poorly. The red *tur* gave much the better outturn. The trials between these two sorts will be continued.

Gram (Cicer arietinum).—The advantages of prunings over non-prunings were shown last year. The results this year again show the benefit of nipping off the leading shoots. The outturn of pulse from the nipped plot reached 1,650 lbs. per acre and that of the unnipped plot 1,545 lbs. as compared with 1,325 lbs. and 1,071 lbs. respectively in the previous year.

The two *American sugar sorghums* were grown on small areas for seed. Both varieties yielded extremely well. The seed is large and would be of equal value with the yellow, red or black seed of the *jowáris* of the Southern Marátha Country. These sorghums cannot be profitably grown in the Deccan as sugar-producing crops, but as already reported have as fodder crops exceptional merit.

Varieties of Jowári.—Of the 59 varieties obtained from all parts of the Presidency, 25 were considered sufficiently good for further comparative trial. A prominent feature of the experiment was that the Southern Marátha and Deccan varieties thrived well, but those from the *gorádu* soils of Kaira and Baroda territory failed signally. The results confirm the well-known fact that there is grave risk of failure in India if cultivated plants are moved from one district to another, the conditions of soil and climate being different. Hence the necessity for experimental trials on a small scale in the first instance.

Experiments with Garden Crops.

33. The market garden crops—*suran*, Elephants Foot (*Amorphophallus campanulatus*), and turmeric—were grown. The latter crop neither this year nor last did well. The former grown for the first time gave satisfactory results. One or two market garden crops are grown each year in order to study the cultivation and get authentic figures as to outturn—very little being on record regarding the numerous garden crops of the Presidency. Mr. Mollison in the farm report gives a full account regarding the cultivation of *surans*. White onions were grown chiefly to get seed. The variety is mild-flavoured and suitable for export. The export trade from Bombay is considerable and is likely to increase, because owing to the “Ring” disease affecting potatoes that crop is being largely replaced by onions. The seed will be distributed.

Cotton.

34. The object of growing cotton on the farm was to provide seed more or less improved and true to variety for the Surat Farm. The original seed was got in the Surat District from particularly well-grown plants. The finest bolls only were selected. This system of selection has been continued on the Poona Farm for several years. The seed thus selected has now been transferred to the Surat Farm, where the improvement by selection of the seed of the Deshi variety or varieties will be taken up in a systematic manner. The Poona Farm crop was this year exceptionally heavy, but the lint was this year as last year inferior to that produced in Surat and also with a low percentage of lint to seed. There can be no doubt that the dry and bracing atmosphere of the Deccan is unsuited to the production of the finest quality of cotton fibre. It is also probable that the introduction of a variety with fine fibre into a district where a variety with inferior lint is grown, may not always be advantageous.

Sugarcane Experiments.

35. The sugarcane experiments at Mánjri have been fully described by the Superintendent of Farms in an appendix to the Poona Farm Report. An interesting note by the Agricultural Chemist detailing his investigations into the chemistry of the crop and of the *gul*-making process is also given in the same appendix.

The comparative Manure Series was this year considerably extended. The manures ordinarily used by cultivators in the district are poudrette, cattle dung, fish-manure from the Thána coast, castor cake, and *karanj* cake (from the seeds of *Pongamia glabra*). In comparison with these, certain edible cakes were tested as manure and were found to be economical and successful. Some of these edible cakes contain higher percentages than the ordinary manure cakes of the important elements of plant food and can be bought at a cheaper rate,

the manure cakes having appreciated in value considerably of late years owing to a keen demand. It has been suggested that it is wasteful to use edible cakes as manure. It is more wasteful to feed cake to cattle, burn the cowdung and let the urine run to waste. The following manures in the order named were most successfully employed :—Safflower cake, fish manure, poudrette, cotton seed cake, castor cake, and *karanj* cake. Cattle-dung, owing presumably to its slow action, gave again poor results. There is evidence, from the results this year and last, that a quick-acting manure with a high percentage of nitrogen is the kind of manure best suited for sugarcane. If sugarcane owing to the effect of manure gets a vigorous start whilst the shoots are young, the crop maintains this advantage afterwards. A check at the early stage of growth, owing to the inactive condition of the manure applied or from any other cause, is rarely afterwards recovered. Each manure of the comparative manure series with one exception was applied in quantities equivalent to 500 lbs. of nitrogen per acre. An application of poudrette of 1,000 lbs. nitrogen per acre (equal to the heaviest dressing given by good cultivators) was given to one plot, but from results it would appear that such a heavy dressing is, to a considerable extent, wasted. It is almost certain that at least 500 lbs. nitrogen per acre must be given to secure the best results if all the manure is given before plantation. In the extended area taken up in the current year, experiments are in progress to prove what is the most economical dressing of nitrogen that should be given to produce the best results. It has already been shown that manure can be economised and therefore be of more effect if applied partly before plantation and partly as a top dressing rather than in one application before plantation. The results this year and last show that neither bones nor dissolved bones either alone or in combination with saltpetre will prove economical manures for sugarcane in the Poona district. The period at which a particular variety of sugarcane ripens depends upon the manure used. A quick-acting manure forces the cane to maturity in perhaps 11 months, whilst a crop treated with a slow-acting manure may take 12 or 13 months to ripen. Again, if repeatedly top dressed with manure, the crop continues to grow longer than if manured entirely before plantation. Ratoon cane ripens in a shorter time than newly-planted cane and is more profitable than new cane, at least in its second year,—the cost of sets and preparatory tillage amounting to over Rs. 60 per acre being saved. The percentages of sugar found in the two Mauritius varieties of cane were more disappointing this year than last, and are very poor compared with that found in the local *pundia* variety. Apparently, a change of locality of soil or climate may have a deteriorating influence on the sugar-producing power of cane. The local *pundia* variety was sent for experimental cultivation to other parts of India, and although it thrived well, it did not yield by any means the high percentage of sugar which it does in its own district. An attempt has been made on the Poona Farm to bring under comparative trial in small plots all the known varieties of cane of the Presidency. There are at least 20. The differences in the vigour of growth of the various kinds grown under similar conditions is very striking. Some Southern Marátha varieties have grown much better than the local *pundia*, but it has yet to be determined whether these very vigorous growing sorts contain as paying a percentage of sugar as *pundia* does. Every one of the eight varieties got from Surat have either failed or have not thriven well, and again the lesson is taught that we should be extremely careful in moving cultivated plants from one district to another until in the first instance it has been proved experimentally on a small scale that there is some advantage in doing so.

Dairy.

36. The dairy and stock-breeding operations were worked at a profit of Rs. 1,940. There was no outbreak of contagious disease and very few casualties amongst milch cattle and the older ones of young stock, but there was a considerable loss amongst very young calves, particularly buffalo calves. The ailment was believed to be caused by over-crowding. The losses were due to diarrhoea, which is a very common disorder amongst young calves if there is no roomy, and well-entilated accommodation. Government have sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for increased accommodation for cows and calves, and the building, which has been contracted

for, will be a model one for the purpose—exactly similar in arrangement to the byre recently erected at the Surat Farm.

Mr. Mollison in his report shows reasons why the various milk-breeds which are under trial should be maintained pure. The pure breeds of India are very divergent in type, the peculiarity of type being the outcome of natural conditions associated with careful breeding during many generations. The Superintendent believes that the crossing of pure breeds divergent in type will give mongrel offspring. Thus the farm-bred bulls are unsuitable for crossing with the Deccani breed, because this breed is essentially the result of natural conditions. The Deccan is subject to periods of scarcity. The indigenous small hardy breeds survive these trying seasons, whereas a larger softer breed would not. The services of the farm bulls are given gratis to all healthy cows in good condition brought to the farm for service. A few Aden cows are owned locally and the services of Aden bulls are given for them. The majority of the cows covered are Gir cows imported from Kathiáwár, because they are good milkers. These are covered by the farm Gir bulls. Gavlis (professional milkmen) know the advantages of keeping the breed pure and own pure-bred bulls themselves. They are also keen to try the young Gir bulls bred on the farm to be used for stud purposes, and also for draft in their single bullock carts. They prefer the Gir bulls to either the Sindis or Adens. It is intended to transfer all the Gir cattle to the Surat Farm and continue with Sind and Aden cattle only at Poona. At least one Gir bull will be kept at Poona, and be available for covering Gir cows owned by the public. The chief object aimed at in maintaining the dairy herd is to improve the milking capacity of the various breeds which are under trial. The bulls used are not only good specimens of their respective breeds, but are also the produce of cows which were known to be good milkers. The Superintendent says: "I believe that some of the young bulls which have been reared on the farm and which are now old enough to be used for these purposes will prove as sires superior to those hitherto used. I hope also to be able to show, as our experiments proceed, that heifers bred on the farm will prove themselves exceptionally good milkers, and be at the same time typical specimens of breeds they represent."

The Kirkee dairy has been taken advantage of by natives who wish to acquire a practical knowledge of improved methods in dairying. Several men from Madras were so instructed. One, the bailiff of the Saidapet College Farm, came to learn, in order that he might teach. The senior students of the Bombay Veterinary College receive yearly instruction for about a month, in dairying, in the feeding and management of farm stock, in the principles of breeding farm animals, in the growing of fodder crops, in identifying the various indigenous breeds of cattle, &c. It is satisfactory to note that there is a sufficient reserve of fodder on the farm for any ordinary emergency.

A dairy has been established in the Dhárwár Prison by the Jail Department; the work there has been started at present on a limited scale.

Feeding Experiments.

37. Mr. Mollison has fully described the feeding experiments which were undertaken for the first time. The report can hardly be condensed without sacrificing details of importance, and the experiments have not been in progress sufficiently long to summarize results. The experiments will be repeated on a more extensive scale in the next fair season.

Surat Farm.

38. The farm establishment has been entertained and operations were commenced last April. The buildings have been completed and grass land secured. Mr. Mollison will purchase the milk cattle in November. He would have done so earlier if the current season had been normal. He does not want to run the risk of having to buy fodder at a season when it is found to be scant and dear. The farm fodder will, it is believed, be sufficient to carry the cattle on until grass comes in July 1897.

Nadiád Farm.

39. The farm was without a Superintendent till 1st February last, when a graduate from the Madras Agricultural College was appointed to the post. The work was supervised, as before, by the members of the Committee in turn. The

result of the year's work was not very satisfactory. Mr. Mollison has again made valuable suggestions to the Committee, who will, it is hoped, with the assistance of the Farm Superintendent, be able to carry them into effect and show better results next year. The extent of the transactions of the seed-depôt is not known. The circulation of the Committee's pamphlet somewhat declined.

Hyderabad Farm.

40. This farm continues in the possession of the District Local Board, which lets it for cultivation.

Empress Gardens.

41. The gardens continue to be managed by the Agri-Horticultural Society. Various fruit-plantations, such as graft mangoes, custard apples, oranges, thrive well. The vines suffered less from mildew and presented a healthier appearance than during the last year. Some choice varieties of figs and plantains were under trial. A good deal of attention was paid to the propagation of ornamental plants and road-side trees.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,527 which, though below those of the last year, when there was an abnormal demand for various garden produce, were above those of the two preceding years. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,958, as compared with Rs. 8,684 during the last year, and was also below that of 1892-93 and 1893-94. The net cost of management was thus more than 50 per cent. below the maximum amount of Rs. 3,000 guaranteed by Government.

The annual flower show came off successfully under the auspices of the Agri-Horticultural Society on 16th and 17th September last.

B.—Miscellaneous Experiments.

42. *Wheat*.—Muzaffarnagar wheat was tried on 242 acres in 3 talukas of Thar and Parkar and on 157 acres in 4 talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier District. In the former district the outturn compared unfavourably with that of the indigenous seed. In Upper Sind Frontier also the result was unsatisfactory.

43. *Rapeseed*.—Sonmiani rapeseed was tried on 61 acres in 3 talukas of Thar and Parkar. The yield per acre was below that of the indigenous variety, but the quality of the outturn was proved to be superior. The result of further trial will be awaited.

44. *Cotton*.—The experiments with Dhárwár-American cotton in Sind had been given up as hopeless.

A small sample of Záfiri cotton received from the Egyptian State Domains Administration being forwarded to this office by the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India for opinion as to whether the cotton would be suitable to spinners for mixing with local cotton, the Chamber of Commerce and Millowners' Association were consulted. The cotton was pronounced to be inferior in colour but of long fine silky staple and far above anything grown in this country. In the opinion of the Association "it will not bear mixing with cotton grown in India, nor could it be used for the ordinary counts of yarn spun in this country."

Some Egyptian cotton seed received from Mr. J. N. Táta of Bombay is under trial on the Poona and Nadiád farms and also under the supervision of the Department in the Surat district. Some Egyptian cotton seed received through Dr. Watt is also being experimented with on the Poona Farm.

45. *Indigo*.—No further trials with indigo were made at Sholápur. In Mahi Kántha the experiment is continued by a cultivator who obtained 3 maunds of indigo from 15 Bighas sown.

46. *Strawberries*.—The Mahábaleshvar strawberry plants yielded an abundant supply of fruit, and the Superintendent intends to import a fresh supply of these plants during the current year. Some cavaillon mellow seeds produced excellent fruit.

47. *Coffee*.—Government have recently leased to Ráo Bahádur Mádhavráo Somaji Morey, a resident of Ratnágiri, a hundred acres of land in the Kalumbali village of the Haliyál táluks in Kánara for experimental coffee cultivation on favourable conditions.

48. *Arrowroot*.—Mr. Gogte put ten acres of land under arrowroot and reports that the outturn, 6,000 lbs., met with a speedy demand.

49. *Sabai Grass*.—The Deccan Paper Mills Company report that with irrigation 4 crops of *sabai* grass can be gathered in a year, each crop yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of dry grass per acre. They think that the cultivation of *sabai* may prove successful in this part of the country, but point out as a drawback the excessive growth of the flowering stalks (amounting at times to $\frac{1}{3}$ the weight of the produce). These stalks are useless for paper making, and the cost of picking them out is unremunerative.

50. *American Maize*.—Some American maize seed received from Messrs. Peter Henderson and Co. of New York was tried on the Poona Farm, but owing to excess of rain the growth of the plants was stunted and the yield was small. The trial will be repeated next year.

51. *Utilization of Bones*.—The export of bones from Bombay is increasing year by year, as the following figures will show :—

Year.				Quantity in tons.
1890-91 ...	...	...	...	13,653
1891-92 ...	...	...	...	16,281
1892-93 ...	...	...	...	17,569
1893-94 ...	...	...	...	19,458
1894-95 ...	...	...	...	32,387
1895-96 ...	...	...	...	33,018

Most of the exports were taken up by the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Germany. Messrs. Coen and Co. of Hubli exported about 450 tons of bone-meal and bone-mixture for use on coffee plantations in North Mysore and tea estates in Ceylon.

C.—Crop Diseases and Pests.

Potato Disease.

52. The experiments made on the Poona Farm prove that English varieties are as subject to "Ring" disease as indigenous varieties when they have been grown for 3 or 4 generations in the plains. Newly imported seed resists the disease, and imported varieties would probably resist the disease for a greater number of generations if grown on the hills.

Steeping potatoes before planting in a solution of nitrate of potash and sulphate of ammonia as recommended by Australian authorities has been found to do no good and in certain circumstances to do harm. Australian farmers have themselves found out that the treatment recommended is worthless. I need not therefore enter into details.

Entomology.

53. Locusts appeared in many parts of Sind, causing slight damage in a few places.

A rat plague having visited Karáchi and Hyderabad, Government have sanctioned offering of rewards in those districts at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand from May to October 1896.

Copies of the Pictorial Lesson-sheets that were reported last year as being under preparation in the Photozinc Office were all received and distributed.

D.—Tagái Advances.

54. The following statement compares Tagái advances made during the year ending 31st July last with those of the preceding year:—

Province.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Under the Land Improvement Loans Act No. XIX of 1883.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act No. XII of 1884.	Total.	Under the Land Improvement Loans Act No. XIX of 1883.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act No. XII of 1884.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujarát	38,504	52,228	90,732	42,425	1,09,462	1,51,887
Deccan	1,37,250	20,378	1,57,628	1,81,942	19,898	2,01,840
KarnátaK	4,79,125	2,580	4,81,705	4,30,720	3,355	4,34,075
Konkan	41,865	10,246	52,111	42,740	22,415	65,155
Sind	63,714	72,237	1,35,951	1,36,049	97,557	2,33,606
Total	7,60,458	1,57,669	9,18,127	8,33,876	5,82,687	10,86,563

N. B.—The figures for 1894-95 are those published in the Jamábandi Reports.

It is satisfactory to notice that these advances are increasing year by year. The amount advanced during the year under report shows an increase of 18 per cent. over that of the preceding year, 78 per cent. over that of 1893-94 and 123 per cent. over that of the year before.

The only districts that took less Tagái than during the preceding year were Bijápur, Dhárwár, Kánara and Ratnágiri. The Collector of Bijápur, however, remarks that the demand for money was in excess of the funds allotted to the district. The decrease in Dhárwár has not been explained, but the amount advanced is still the largest given in any district in the Presidency and the work in connection with the transactions was so heavy as to necessitate the continuance of the extra establishment of three Kárkuns for another year. Every step is being taken in Kánara to popularize the system, and already for the first time advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been taken. The Khoti tenure in Ratnágiri seems fatal to any material expansion of the system being effected, and the Collector remarks that what the occupancy tenants would most like is loans to enable them to buy out the Khots and thus convert the Khoti land into Dhára.

On the other hand, more than double the amount of the previous year was taken up in Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach and Kolába; in other districts also large increases are observable. In the Panch Maháls, however, the Collector points to difficulties existing in the way of making advances to Bhils and Kolis, who are practically serfs of Sávkárs. Dr. Pollen's remarks regarding this district may be quoted: "There is no use in blinking the fact that the majority of the rayats in this district are Government tenants only in name. The fatal gift of the power of alienation has been a veritable casting of pearls before swine, but the time for their turning has not yet come. So long as the Sávkár continues to feed and clothe his serfs, all will go well, but Takávi advances from Government will not and cannot be taken."

In view of the increasing amount of Tagái work in Belgaum, which has taken nearly as large a sum as Dhárwár, the Collector raises a question whether village officers should not be allowed a percentage on collections of Tagái just as on other revenue recoveries, and suggests that every Mámlatdár in talukas where the system has taken root should be allowed an extra Kárkun for this duty alone.

Of the money advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, more than one-third was taken for sinking and repairing wells—the usefulness of which will become manifest in the current season of scanty rainfall—nearly one-third for raising and repairing embankments, and of the rest, the greater

portion was taken in Sind for constructing and repairing canals and in the Karnátak for eradication of deep-rooted grasses.

Almost all the advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were made for the purchase of seed and cattle, the rest being taken chiefly in Surat and Panch Maháls for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire.

A few cases of misapplication of the loans were brought to light in the districts of Ahmadnagar, Bijápur and Sholápur, with the consequence that the money advanced was ordered to be recovered.

E.—Improved Agricultural Implements.

55. Under this head there is nothing to add to the information given last year except that under instructions from the Government of India Dr. Leather met in conference with Messrs. Ozanne and Mollison to discuss the question of implements, and a note by Mr. Mollison is under preparation.

F.—Forecasts of Wheat, Cotton and Oil-seeds.

56. The wheat trade showed a large recovery from last year's severe decline. The season, in almost all wheat-growing provinces, had continued to be unfavourable. But the supplies from the rival wheat-supplying countries being distinctly deficient, the demand for Indian wheat increased considerably. Karáchi with the advantage of being a nearer port almost monopolized the produce of the Punjáb, which unlike other provinces gathered two excellent harvests in succession. Deficient harvest and large demand raised the price of wheat in all provinces except the Punjáb and Bombay, both of which escaped bad seasons.

The cotton trade exhibited a marked expansion all round, the export being stimulated both by supply and demand. The quantity exported to foreign countries largely exceeded that of last year. The comparative failure of American cotton crops and the steady upward tendency of the exchange value of the rupee both combined to render the foreign demand very brisk. The increasing local consumption also acted in the same direction. Among the foreign countries Japan has been of late setting up new mills for spinning her own yarn, importing India spun yarn instead of raw cotton. The annual average price of cotton in the Bombay Port showed a small rise. But for abundant harvests it would have been higher still.

The official forecasts of cotton, wheat and oil-seeds were published as usual. The divergence from actuals of area shown in the reports of the first two articles was confined within reasonable limits. That shown by oil-seeds was rather wide, but is attributed to the usual difficulty of ascertaining the actual area of these seeds which are mostly grown as row crops. An additional forecast for earth-nuts has recently been prescribed (Government Resolution No. 8388, dated 24th October 1896, Revenue Department).

VI.—HORSE AND CATTLE-BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Civil Veterinary Department.

57. The revised scheme of the Government of India for a subordinate civil veterinary staff is still under consideration.

The Government of India have called for the opinion of the Government of Bombay regarding the expediency of placing horse-breeding operations in this Presidency, so far as Government stallions are concerned, under the direct control of the Inspector-General, C. V. D., and transferring the division of Sind to the management of the Superintendent, C. V. D., Beluchistán. My predecessor Colonel Godfrey expressed himself strongly opposed to the change, which, I venture to submit, is likely seriously to discourage the efforts which have recently been attended with considerable success to improve the breed of horses in the Deccan, and is not likely to bring about any substantial improvement in Sind.

Horse and Mule-breeding.

58. The Superintendent travelled in six districts in the Presidency proper and four in Sind and also visited the States of Cutch, Pálanpur, Pálitana, Bhávnagar and Vánkáner. He paid eight visits to Bombay for the purchase of stallions and on other duties. Though the total number of miles travelled was less, the road-journey made was greater than during the preceding year. He attended all the shows except that at Chinchli and inspected most of the veterinary dispensaries. He could not find much time to visit scenes of epidemics for investigation of diseases.

The Superintendent was able to purchase Arabs of superior quality owing to the maximum price payable to them being raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. There were 69 stallions on the register at the close of the year against 67 during the preceding year, and the number of stallions actually at stud-work was 56·37 against 55·75 during the preceding year. The number of mares covered per stallion was 33·59 against 33·52 during the previous year and 31·90 during 1893-94, which shows that the work done by each stallion was more satisfactory during the year under report than during the two preceding years.

The percentage of produce to the number of mares covered showed considerable improvement, being 32·9 against 27·3 during the preceding year and 26·3 during 1893-94, with a corresponding decrease under percentage of results unknown. The percentage of mares not held (49·4) remained almost stationary and was still very high.

Of the total number of country-bred remounts purchased (521), about 28 per cent. were the known produce of Government stallions and 49 per cent. were the produce of country sires, the breed of the rest being unknown.

The number of animals castrated was 151 against 171 during the previous year and 109 during 1893-94.

The Superintendent branded in all 1,465 mares, out of which nearly 84 per cent. were in Sind, where he spent double the time he usually devotes to that province. A system has been introduced in this Presidency as an experimental measure, by which unbranded mares are certificated by qualified officers as fit for service by Government stallions. A number of officers have been empowered to issue such certificates, and the first report on the working of the system is due in December next.

The number of donkey stallions remained at last year's figure, *viz.* 26, but the number actually at stud-work was 23·03. The number of mares covered per stallion was 37·86, being greater than during the preceding year, but less than during 1893-94. Of the number of mares covered, only 13 per cent. foaled. Mule-breeding is still almost confined to Sind, though some gradual increase is to be seen in the number of coverings effected in the Deccan and Gujarát.

The average cost of maintenance of each stallion was higher than during the preceding year, being in the case of horse and pony stallions Rs. 368 against Rs. 361 and in case of donkey stallions Rs. 292 against Rs. 286.

The Hyderabad Local Board horse stallion worked six months and died. He covered twelve mares. Another stallion was purchased at the close of the year. There were no Local Board donkey stallions in the Presidency.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

59. No new veterinary dispensaries were opened during the year. As noticed last year, the Dhárwár dispensary began work from the commencement of April 1895, and the conversion of the veterinary hospital attached to the College of Science, Poona, into a veterinary dispensary under the Civil Veterinary Department, came into effect from 1st October of the same year. The Sholápur dispensary will be opened on completion of the permanent buildings which are under construction. The post of the Itinerating Veterinary Assistant at Belgaum continued vacant during the whole of the year, but has been filled up since 28th May last. The District Local Board of Broach have resolved to establish a veterinary dispensary, and Government aid has been applied for. The District Local Boards of Poona and Surat are contemplating the appointment of an Itinerating Assistant.

From the following statement it will be seen that, as compared with previous year, there was a slight decrease in percentages of cases cured and relieved, with an increase in those of deaths and results unknown :—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries open.	Total number of Animals treated.	PERCENTAGES SHOWN ON TOTAL ANIMALS TREATED.					
			Cured.	Believed.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Results unknown.	Remaining under treatment at end of year.
1890-91...	4	2,503	51.1	19.2	3.2	2.6	21.5	2.4
1891-92...	4	2,628	54.0	16.3	2.9	2.8	21.6	2.4
1892-93...	6	4,466	70.3	10.2	2.9	2.9	11.3	2.4
1893-94...	9	9,843	74.89	9.99	3.09	1.88	7.80	2.35
1894-95...	10	13,936	76.33	8.27	3.01	1.57	9.05	1.77
1895-96...	12	17,554	75.36	7.57	3.24	1.31	10.08	2.44

The work of the Veterinary Assistants was generally reported to be good, that done by the Assistants in charge Ahmadabad, Karachi, Hyderabad, Násik and Surat dispensaries being specially commended. The number of animals castrated (32) shows an increase of 13 as compared with the preceding year, but it is still too small, and Veterinary Assistants should pay greater attention to this subject, especially as castration is one of their chief duties. Want of sufficient accommodation for the dispensaries at Surat, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Hyderabad and Shikárpur is still felt but it is hoped will soon be remedied by action on the part of the District Local Boards.

Cattle-disease.

60. From the following statement it will be seen that no cattle-disease reports were received from Surat, Panch Maháls, Khándesh, Dhárwár and the districts in Sind except Shikárpur. With the exception of Surat, these are the districts from which no reports were received even during the preceding year. The reports of the Khándesh, Surat and Hyderabad dispensaries testify, however, to the existence of cattle-diseases in those districts during the year under report, and it is improbable that the other districts, from which no reports were received, also enjoyed complete immunity. It is hoped that the Collectors will issue directions to ensure that in accordance with standing orders cattle-diseases are reported whenever they occur :—

District.	RINDERPEST.		ANTHRAX.		FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.		PLEURO PNEUMONIA.		CHARBON SYMPTOMATIQUE.		OTHER DISEASES.		TOTAL.	
	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.
Ahmadabad	68	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	63
Kaira	..	..	..	..	45	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	4
Broach	751	294	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	784	298
Násik	1,396	500	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,445	560
Ahmadnagar	2,503	1,166	133	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,636	1,231
Poona	1,451	661	411	214	96	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	1,963	880
Bholápur	282	109	180	88	..	..	..	..	229	119	..	..	601	316
Sátara	2,559	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,559	1,200
Belgaum	997	400	..	..	..	..	42	25	6	4	13	8	1,058	437
Bijápur	1,367	1,023	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	1,388	1,044
Thána	1,283	793	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,283	793
Kolába	1,515	1,164	..	..	57	27	..	..	..	..	161	68	1,733	1,259
Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kánara	2,053	1,431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,053	1,431
Shikárpur	149	104	75	75	12	..	..	..	..	..	87	7	273	186
Total, 1895-96 ..	17,018	9,203	799	492	287	31	43	25	240	128	243	120	18,635	9,998
Total, 1894-95 ..	13,960	8,065	873	620	953	80	336	274	694	569	517	391	17,273	10,019

The disease most prevalent was rinderpest, which attacked 91 per cent. against 88 per cent. during the preceding year. The districts from which more than one thousand deaths are reported are Kánara, Ahmadnagar, Kolába, Bijápur

and Sátára, the districts that thus suffered during the previous year being the first two districts and Sholápur. There can be little doubt that the numbers reported though gradually approaching the truth, are still far from indicating the total liability to, and mortality from, the more serious forms of cattle disease.

The services of veterinary graduates were obtained on requisition from Bombay for the suppression of outbreaks in Thána, Ratnágiri and Broach during the year and latterly also in Kolába and Sholápur. The Ratnágiri District Local Board has also recently engaged a graduate for a term of one year for the same purpose.

61 The Glanders and Farcy Act has been extended to the city of Ahmadnagar and surrounding places from January last. It is contemplated to extend the application of the Act to the whole of the Presidency, so as to enable properly qualified officers to be deputed at once to any place where the disease may appear. The administration of the Act in Bombay is now entrusted to the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College instead of to the Commissioner of Police.

Government have ordered that the Annual Report on the working of the Act in the City of Bombay should be submitted for the year ending March and be printed and bound along with the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Horse and Cattle Shows, including Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions.

Province.	Locality.
Deccan	Ahmadnagar.
Sind	{ Shikárpur.
	{ Moro.
Southern Marátha Country .	{ Talhár.
Cutch	{ Chinchli.
	{ Bhuj.

62. Six shows as noted in the margin were held during the year in the Presidency. The Káthiáwár Show fixed at Junágad for the year was not held owing to the outbreak of Makrani outlaws.

The Ahmadnagar Show.—The number of exhibits showed a slight decrease due to admission being withheld from worthless animals. There was considerable improvement in the quality of the animals, some of the branded mares and young stock being exceptionally good. Ten head of young stock were purchased for the Remount Rearing Depôt, which were considered to be the best of the kind hitherto obtained in the Deccan. Two useful suggestions have been made to the Army Remount Department, *viz.*, that the Remount Agent be empowered to buy stock of known dams and sires at an earlier age than at present permitted, and that fillies in the Rearing Depôt be covered when $3\frac{1}{2}$ years old. There was an increase in the number of cattle, but there was no marked improvement in their quality. In view of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the show, Government have been pleased to increase their present grant of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 from this year's show and have also promised to continue the increased grant in future, provided the District Local Boards of Ahmadnagar and Poona together contribute Rs. 2,000 for the show. It has been finally decided that the Deccan Show should be permanently held at Ahmadnagar.

The Shikárpur Show.—This show was not so successful as the previous one held in 1894. There was a decline in the number of exhibits due to rejection of worthless animals and scarcity of fodder. Nearly two-thirds of the animals exhibited came from Baluchistán and Afganistán. The quality of the animals was below average in most of the classes. Fillies under 2 and 3 years, remounts fit for Police, geldings and mules were, however, exceptionally good. 155 remounts and 27 mules were purchased on behalf of Government. Nearly three-fourths of the prize money was carried off by exhibitors from transfrontier districts.

The Moro Show.—There was a large decrease in the number of horses exhibited, due partly to admission being closed to worthless animals and partly to religious fairs being held at the same time in the district. In quality, however, the exhibits, especially brood mares, were as good as those of the previous year. Mules, donkeys and camels were also good. Eighteen remounts and

thirteen mules were purchased on behalf of Government. The cattle exhibited were of a better quality than those of the previous year.

The Talhár Show.—As in the Moro Show, though there was decrease in the number of exhibits, the quality of the animals was good. Six remounts were purchased. The cattle section was unanimously recommended to be abandoned, the animals being in no way representative of the breed of the district.

The Chinchli Show.—The exhibits numbered 704, of which 277 were horses. Many of the classes were well represented, and the Judges were particularly pleased with the fillies. Veterinary Major Mills and Mr. Mollison acted on the Judging Committee. The District Local Boards of Belgaum and Poona contributed Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 respectively to the show.

The Cutch Show.—The number of animals exhibited was nearly the same as that of the previous year, but they were very inferior in quality. Five young stock were purchased for the Rearing Depôt. Some good bulls and milch cattle were exhibited.

VII.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

A.—RAINFALL, 1895.

63. The detailed analysis of the rainfall will be found in the appended tables (pages i-xiii). The fall of the year is contrasted with the average fall and the fall of the preceding year in the statement below :—

Rainfall at District Head-quarters.

No.	District Head-quarters.	ANNUAL RAINFALL ENDING 31ST DECEMBER.					
		Average of eleven years ending 1892.	1894.		1895.		
			Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
		Inches.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1	DECCAN.	{ Dhulia (Khándesh) ...	27·61	23·08	37	29·05	32
2		{ Násik... ..	33·74	30·08	54	29·51	51
3		{ Ahmadnagar ...	26·87	25·35	45	25·97	34
4		{ Poona... ..	36·60	33·59	54	32·48	40
5		{ Sholápur ...	32·78	20·97	37	31·60	37
6		{ Sátára ...	45·30	50·28	67	37·12	73
7	KARNÁ-TAK.	{ Belgaum ...	51·49	48·19	86	47·09	83
8		{ Bijápur ...	26·68	25·11	38	30·38	40
9		{ Dhárwár ...	33·19	25·81	61	29·88	59
10	KONKAN.	{ Kárwár (Kánara) ...	129·20	90·66	105	102·99	92
11		{ Ratnágiri ...	106·99	96·89	98	85·40	93
12		{ Alibág (Kolába) ...	91·77	93·30	97	81·17	82
13		{ Thána ...	102·50	107·86	117	92·62	94
14	GUJARÁ'T.	{ Surat ...	46·64	65·08	61	29·07	48
15		{ Broach ...	39·71	65·49	54	28·84	48
16		{ Kaira ...	38·02	49·55	47	33·71	30
17		{ Godhra (Panch Maháls) ...	40·71	59·92	58	36·43	45
18		{ Ahmadabad ...	27·95	51·61	48	31·85	33

The most salient feature of the season was the deficiency of the kharif rain in the eastern parts of the Deccan and the Karnátak, and of late rain in the Konkan and Gujarát, particularly in the latter. The fall (Svátí) at the end of October, though late and injurious to such of the kharif crops in Gujarát and Konkan as were already harvested, saved the rabi crops.

Deccan.—In most parts of the Deccan, the usual ante-monsoon showers were rather scanty. The monsoon commenced in the second week of June with suffi-

cient rain for general sowing. But the rain became insufficient towards the close of the month, particularly in the eastern tracts. July rain was seasonable and sufficient in the northern parts of the Deccan, but was deficient in the southern. The fall in August again was deficient. In the western tracts bordering on the Sahyádris it was light, but sufficient to keep standing crops in fair condition. But elsewhere it fell only in scattered showers, allowing kharif crops to wither, and retarding rabi preparations. A cyclonic storm, however, brought heavy rain early in September, gave much-needed relief in all parts, and restored the crops to good condition. Well-distributed rain fell in October. It was beneficial to the coming rabi as well as to the standing kharif crops; though it slightly injured the latter in places where they were ripe for harvest. No rain fell after this in Khándesh, Násik and parts of Ahmadnagar. But the other districts received some rain in the beginning of November, which helped the rabi crops a good deal.

Karnátak.—All districts received ante-monsoon showers useful for preparation of land, and sowings were commenced well in June, except in Bijápúr where they were retarded. As in the South Deccan, July and August rain was deficient in the eastern parts, and crops were suffering until relieved by the timely fall of September. Both kharif and rabi crops received beneficial rain in October. The rabi received further encouragement from the rain which fell in the beginning of November.

Konkan.—Monsoon set in in the second week of June—rather late for the Konkan, but it gave sufficient rain for sowing operations. Conditions were favourable both in July and August. But in September the fall was insufficient, particularly for rice, and want of more rain was felt at end of that month. October rain was unseasonable, and injurious to rice ready for harvest. The fall in November did additional injury. Some injury to late crops from cloudy weather was also reported from Thána in January and February.

Gujarát.—The monsoon reached Gujarát in the middle of June. Sowings were commenced in that month, and growing crops fared well in July and August. The fall of September was, however, very insufficient. The rice crops were in distress, and rabi sowing was retarded. Rain did not fall until the last week of October, but though too late for rice, it was very useful for rabi crops.

B.—AGRICULTURE.

64. In pursuance of the recent revision of the Revenue Manual, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 9956 dated 14th December 1895, Revenue Department, additional columns have been provided in the district returns for the compilation of irrigation statistics under various separate sub-heads, to suit the requirements of the Imperial Table A. Detailed information under the several prescribed heads will be available in the return for 1896-97.

The return of wholesale prices required for Table B of the Imperial Forms has been modified in accordance with Government Resolution No. 6642, dated 24th August 1896, Revenue Department.

Under Government Resolution No. 9773, dated 10th December 1895, Revenue Department, Jamábandi Returns Nos. 6—8 have been modified to suit the Imperial Forms C and D. It will now be possible to compile both the returns C and D in the revised form.

The forms proposed for Táluka and District Registers, in connection with the return of transfer of property (Imperial Form E), are still under consideration.

As regards punctuality in the submission of district agricultural returns,

District.	Date of receipt.
Ahmadabad	21st September.
Kaira	Do.
Panch Maháls	25th Do.
Thána	Do.
Ratnágiri	26th Do.
Surat	5th October.

there was, on the whole, some improvement. Among the marginally noted districts that were late in sending their returns, Ratnágiri has appeared five times on the list during the last five years, Thána four times, and Ahmadabad three times. Surat, though it has appeared only twice, was very late during the year under report.

Return No. I.—Details of area.

65. This return shows the gross area of the Presidency inclusive of villages held on privileged tenures, but exclusive of feudatory and tributary States. In the Presidency Proper, as well as in Sind, the area is still approximate, as areas in unsurveyed tracts are only estimated.

In the Presidency Proper, the gross area returned was 1,604½ square miles

District.			Square Miles.
Khándesh	...	...	+ 1,608½
Násik	...	...	+ 4½
Belgaum	...	...	—3¼
Ahmadnagar	...	...	—3
Thána	...	...	—3
Kánara	...	...	+ 2¼

more than in the previous year. The marginal table embodying marked variations will show that this increase was chiefly confined to Khándesh, in which a large unsurveyed tract was included for the first time. The other small variations were due to revision operations, correction of previous miscalculations and forest demarcation.

In Sind, the total area did not differ from that returned last year. For, while Shikárpur reported some increase, Hyderabad reported a counteracting decrease. The increase in Shikárpur was due to alluvial accretions and larger area found on re-measurement of temporary occupations of river sides. Abandonment of such temporary occupations was the cause of decrease in Hyderabad.

Area for which Statistics are available.—In the Presidency there was a net

District.			INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) OF	
			Villages.	Acres.
			.	Acres.
Ahmadabad	...	...	—77	—2,45,918
Násik	...	...	+1	+ 3,306
Poona	...	...	+3	+ 9,520
Dhárwár	...	...	...	+ 736
Thána	...	...	...	—1,834
Kolába	...	...	+2	+ 438
Ratnágiri	...	...	+4	+ 4,642
Kánara	...	...	...	+ 1,530

decrease of 67 villages and 227,866 acres. The distribution of variations tabulated in the margin shows that this decrease mainly occurred in Ahmadatabad, where 77 villages with an area of 245,918 acres were transferred from the statistical class, “available” to “non-available,” the information previously supplied by them being ascertained to be unreliable. Elsewhere the changes are mostly due to revision survey operations and other causes specified in the last preceding paragraph.

In Sind, the addition of one village in Karáchi is due to sub-division of a Jághir village. Besides this change, 38 rayatwári villages were transferred to the category of “other Government villages” on account of suspension of irrigational settlement. A similar treatment was given to 12 *Dehs* on the exposed side of Kashmore Band in Upper Sind Frontier and to other 36 *Dehs* comprising desert portion of Thar and Párkar. The 29 additional villages in Hyderabad are Jághir lands in Government villages formed into separate *Dehs*. In this district five alienated villages were made Khálsa on the death of the alienee.

Non-reporting Villages.—In the Presidency, 1,611 Government villages with an area of 6,022 square miles and 856½ alienated villages covering area of 2,140 square miles were not in a position to return accurate figures of cultivation. The total number of such villages increased by 67 mainly for the reason explained above for Ahmadatabad. The Government villages are under special tenures and the alienated are all unsurveyed. In Sind, the number of such villages remained the same as last year, i.e. 44 (42 Government and 2 alienated) with an area of 4,600 square miles.

Return No. II.—Cultivated i.e. Occupied Area and Uncultivated i.e. Unoccupied Area.

66. The following table exhibits variations, as compared with last year, in areas under sub-heads of cultivated and uncultivated land. As Sind continues to

show numerous changes in the area of available statistics, variations in that province will only be noticed in the briefest manner :—

Area in acres (000 omitted).

Detail.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.			SIND.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Percentage increase or decrease.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Percentage increase or decrease.
A.—Cultivated Area—						
Gross cropped area	25,377	25,000	—1·4	3,734	2,787	—25·3
Cropped more than once	778	676	—13·1	264	132	—50·0
Net cropped area	24,599	24,325	—1·1	3,470	2,655	—23·5
Current fallows	5,472	5,505	+0·6	4,154	4,778	+15·6
Assessed	29,974	29,729	—0·8	7,246	7,090	—2·2
Unassessed	97	101	+4·1	358	343	—4·2
Total A.	30,071	29,830	—0·8	7,604	7,433	—2·2
B.—Uncultivated Area—						
Available for cultivation { Assessed	1,010	991	—1·9	728	811	+11·4
Unassessed	714	736	+3·1	4,718	5,369	+13·8
Not available for cultivation, { Forest	6,835	7,049	+3·1	750	769	+2·5
Others	5,192	4,988	—3·9	13,187	12,601	—4·4
Total B.	13,751	13,764	+0·1	19,383	19,550	+0·8
Grand Total	43,822	43,594	—0·5	26,987	26,983	...

The “gross” and “net cropped” areas in the Presidency both decreased by a little more than 1 per cent., but the area cropped more than once declined by as much as 13 per cent. In Sind, there was a considerable decrease in all three descriptions of area. The marginal table shows variations chiefly in the cropped area of each of the districts. Excepting the modifications caused by changes in the gross area of available statistics noticed under Agricultural Return No. 1, these variations are mostly due to seasonal causes, or to the more correct registration of fallow. Other modifications are shown in column 4 of the table. They are due either to new occupation, relinquishment or forfeitures. It is evident from columns 2 and 3 that except in the Karnatak and Sholapur the unfavourable seasonal causes largely curtailed actual tillage, leaving a corresponding large area under fallow. Turning to the 4th column, Ahmadabad presents the largest reduction. It was chiefly due to the decrease already noticed of 246,000 acres in the area capable of supplying statistics. The remaining 16,000 acres are ascribed to relinquish-			
District.	Acres (000 omitted).		
	Net area cropped	Current fallow.	Cultivated, i. e., occupied area.
1	2	3	4
Presidency Proper.			
Ahmadabad	—182	—80	—262
Kaira	—17	+10	—7
Panch Mahals	—11	+13	+2
Broach	—14	+14	...
Surat	—7	+7	...
Khandesh	—7	+24	+17
Nasik	—50	+23	—27
Ahmadnagar	—5	+11	+6
Poona	—5	+14	+9
Sholapur	+2	—2	...
Satara	—9	+13	+4
Belgaum	+8	—4	+4
Bijapur	+25	—20	+5
Dharwar	+4	—2	+2
Thana	—1	—2	—3
Kolaba	—1	+6	+5
Ratnagiri	—3	+5	+2
Kanara	—2	+4	+2
Sind.			
Karachi	—130	+72	—58
Hyderabad	—107	+81	—26
Shikarpur	—423	+348	—75
Upper Sind Frontier	—81	+54	—27
Thar and Parkar	—73	+90	+17

ments and forfeitures. Both these causes also reduced the occupied area in Nasik. In Kaira the decrease is attributed to relinquishment alone. In Thana, besides the decrease in area already noticed, there was some decrease in land taken up for temporary cultivation during the previous year. The increases, on the other hand, recorded under Poona, Ratnagiri and Kanara are due to increases in the gross area. Among the remaining districts the expansion is due to newly occupied areas. The Karnatak, which enjoyed more favourable late rains, contains the whole of these newly occupied areas, which, however, are balanced by a corresponding increase of fallows; a fact, from which it may possibly be inferred that land taken up under good prospects was subsequently left fallow, when the early cessation of rain rendered conditions unfavourable.

In Sind the net cropped area decreased in all districts. Low inundation and scanty rain did not permit full cultivation. This again accounts for the corresponding increase under fallow.

The decrease in the cultivated or rather the occupied area, amounted to 241,000 acres, or 0·8 per cent., and was composed of a decrease of 274,000 acres under net cropped area less a small increase of 33,000 acres under current fallow. As already explained in the previous paragraph, much of the increase under fallow was due to newly occupied areas being left unsown.

The large shrinkage (13 per cent.) in the area cropped more than once was due to deficiency of late rains, which curtailed the rabi area in all parts of the Presidency except the Karnatak.

67. The following table summarizes the distribution of fallows under the six specified heads :—

Details of "current fallow" (percentages).

Province.	Total Fallow on occupied area.	FALLOW ON TOTAL FALLOW.					
		Fallow in rotation.	Grass land.	Grass-bound land.	Rab land.	Land unsown on account of season.	Other Fallow.
Gujarát ... { 1895-96.	24·37	19·15	22·89	1·81	...	12·00	44·15
	23·74	19·09	20·43	1·35	...	12·93	46·20
Deccan ... { 1895-96.	15·52	30·58	22·27	4·46	1·15	5·39	36·15
	15·00	31·42	21·72	4·68	1·40	5·32	35·46
Karnatak ... { 1895-96.	13·07	10·72	29·81	19·76	...	3·02	36·69
	13·44	10·55	28·55	20·69	...	4·48	35·73
Konkan ... { 1895-96.	45·99	35·80	18·87	4·30	28·99	1·00	11·04
	45·53	34·21	19·32	4·10	30·85	0·73	10·79
Total ... { 1895-96.	18·45	25·82	23·11	6·69	5·96	5·38	33·04
	18·20	25·63	22·29	6·90	6·36	5·80	33·02

Compared with last year the total fallow increased in all divisions but the Karnatak—a natural result of the insufficiency of the late rains. In Gujarát grass land increased 2·46 per cent. at the expense of "other fallow" which decreased from 46·20 to 44·15 per cent. This change indicates a scarcely appreciable improvement in registration, the extent of fallow returned under the miscellaneous head still standing at an incredible figure. Fallow credited to land unsown on account of season shows a decrease of about 1 per cent. In the Deccan there was no noticeable change. In the Karnatak, where the season was more propitious, fallow attributed to unfavourable season declined, while that under grass land increased. In the Konkan rab land decreased to the advantage of fallow in rotation.

68. *Uncultivated, i. e. unoccupied area.*—The numerous fresh occupancies already noticed tended to curtail the uncultivated or unoccupied area. But the large relinquishments and forfeitures in Ahmadabad, Kaira, Násik and Thána and the increase in gross area in Ratnágiri, Poona and others more than made up the curtailment.

As to the margin of area available for cultivation, while the assessed waste decreased by 19,000 or 1·9 per cent., the unassessed waste increased by 22,000 acres or 3·1 per cent. Thus there were, on the whole, 3,000 acres more available for fresh occupation.

Land under forest increased by 214,000 acres or 3·1 per cent. The large variations are given in the margin. In Khándesh waste land available for cultivation appears to have been included under forest. The large addition in Thána was on account of transfer to forest of land set apart for other purposes. Disforestation took place in Dhárwár. For reason already explained in Government Resolution No. 7221, dated 19th September 1895, Revenue Department, the forest area as returned by the Revenue Department still differs from that returned by the Forest Department. The district officers have been requested to reconcile these discrepancies as far as possible, and to adopt a uniform method of recording forest areas.

District.	Variations in acres (000 omit- ted).
Khándesh	+ 32
Poona	+ 2
Belgaum	— 2
Bijapur	— 2
Dhárwár	— 18
Thána	+ 199

69. An endeavour is made in the table given below, (which is inserted in every annual report) to show by combination of the information contained in tables I and II the distribution of cultivation, and the margin of land left for the expansion of cultivation in the different districts. The variations as compared with the year 1894-95 are not remarkable.

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area, of areas for which statistics are not available.	PERCENTAGE ON NET AREA FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE, OF AREA.					Forest.
			Cultivated, i. e., occupied.		Uncultivated, i. e., unoccupied.			
			Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.								
I.—Gujarát.								
1	Ahmadabad	11·7	53·3	20·6	4·6	20·5	1·0	
2	Kaira	8·4	72·0	7·3	8·2	12·5	...	
3	Panch Maháls	12·7	38·4	17·8	12·5	8·7	22·6	
4	Broach	2·0	61·0	10·0	2·5	26·5	...	
5	Surat	2·4	46·4	26·4	5·0	17·6	4·6	
Average ... { 1895-96 ...		8·2	54·0	17·4	6·1	17·9	4·6	
{ 1894-95 ...		4·4	56·0	17·0	6·0	17·0	4·0	
II.—Deccan.								
6	Khándesh	10·6	60·0	4·0	13·0	12·0	11·0	
7	Násik	4·2	54·0	11·0	4·0	9·0	22·0	
8	Ahmadnagar	2·4	66·0	10·0	1·0	10·0	13·0	
9	Poona	2·1	59·0	15·0	0·6	12·0	13·4	
10	Sholápur... ..	...	71·0	13·7	0·5	8·6	6·2	
11	Sátára	7·4	55·5	18·7	0·8	9·5	15·5	
Average ... { 1895-96 ...		5·0	61·0	11·1	4·1	10·3	13·5	
{ 1894-95 ...		5·1	61·0	11·0	4·0	10·0	14·0	
III.—Karnátak.								
12	Belgaum	5·5	61·4	14·2	2·7	6·4	15·3	
13	Bijápur	0·7	77·5	9·7	2·2	5·4	5·2	
14	Dhárwár... ..	2·5	72·4	8·5	3·4	7·6	8·1	
Average ... { 1895-96 ...		2·8	71·0	10·7	2·8	6·4	9·1	
{ 1894-95 ...		2·8	71·0	11·0	3·0	6·0	9·0	

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area, of areas for which statistics are not available.	PERCENTAGE ON NET AREA FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE, OF AREA.					Forest.
			Cultivated, i.e., occupied.		Uncultivated, i.e., unoccupied.			
			Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not avail-able for cultivation.		
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER —continued. IV.—Konkan.							
15	Thána	3·1	20·8	20·7	5·2	21·7	31·6	
16	Kolába	3·5	30·1	24·5	2·2	21·7	21·5	
17	Ratnágiri	82·8	28·0	35·0	2·3	33·0	1·7	
18	Kánara	...	9·0	4·0	2·3	6·7	78·0	
	Average ... { 1895-96 ... { 1894-95 ...	25·7 25·7	18·7 19·0	15·9 16·0	3·2 3·0	16·7 20·0	45·5 42·0	
	Average A. { 1895-96 ... { 1894-95 ...	8·8 8·3	55·8 56·0	12·7 12·0	3·9 4·0	11·5 12·0	16·1 16·0	
	B.—SIND.							
19	Karáchi	29·0	6·0	9·0	17·0	66·0	2·0	
20	Hyderabad	...	14·6	25·5	37·4	20·0	2·5	
21	Shikárpur	2·4	11·0	24·0	28·0	31·0	6·0	
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	9·1	19·7	32·6	28·4	16·1	3·2	
23	Thar and Párkar	...	7·0	14·0	14·0	63·0	2·0	
	Average B. { 1895-96 ... { 1894-95 ...	9·9 9·8	10·0 13·0	18·0 15·0	23·0 20·0	46·0 49·0	3·0 3·0	
	Average for the Presi- dency ... { 1895-96 ... { 1894-95 ...	9·2 8·9	38·0 40·0	15·0 13·0	11·0 10·0	25·0 26·0	11·0 11·0	

Return No. III—Crops.

70. The main features of the season and harvest of the year are described in other parts of this report. The following table shows the effect of the season on the area sown. In the Presidency Proper, the shrinkage in area under food crops was somewhat counterbalanced by an increase under non-food crops, principally oil-seeds. All cereals, gram, and sugarcane showed decreased areas; while tur and oil-seeds showed increases. The acreage under cotton was almost stationary. The large decrease under wheat and gram was due to the early cessa-

tion of rain. In Sind, the areas under both food and non-food crops decreased considerably. Low inundation and deficiency of rain explain this large diminution under wheat, gram, and oil-seeds (mainly rapeseed).

*Table to show effect of season on area sown.
(Area in Acres, 000 omitted.)*

Crops,	PRESIDENCY PROPER.			SIND.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
Jowári	7,193	7,139	—0·7	533	457	—14·3
Bájrí	4,465	4,297	—3·8	750	730	—2·6
Paddy	1,758	1,714	—2·5	680	655	—3·7
Wheat	2,041	1,796	—12·0	650	302	—53·5
Others	1,712	1,652	—3·5	40	14	—65·0
Total, Cereals ..	17,169	16,598	—3·3	2,653	2,158	—18·6
Tur... ..	606	664	+9·5	...	...	...
Gram	834	733	—11·5	43	28	—34·9
Others	1,532	1,567	+2·0	203	110	—45·8
Total, Pulses ..	2,972	2,969	...	246	138	—43·9
Tobacco	92	92	...	6	8	+33·3
Sugarcane	85	71	—16·4	3	3	...
Oil-seeds	1,844	2,049	+11·1	614	272	—55·7
Cotton	2,700	2,723	+0·8	111	110	—0·9
Food Crops, Total ..	20,384	19,794	—2·9	2,941	2,340	—20·4
Non-Food Crops, Total ..	4,992	5,206	+4·3	793	447	—43·6
Total, Crops ..	25,376	25,000	—1·4	3,734	2,787	—25·3

Jowári and Bájrí.—The marginal table shows the state of cultivation under

Districts.	ACRES (000 OMITTED).			
	Jowári.		Bájrí.	Net variations.
	Kharif.	Rabi.		
Ahmadabad	—9	...	—12	—21
Kaira	—2	+1	—7	—9
Panch Mahals	...	...	—4	—4
Broach	—2	+7	...	+5
Surat	+17	+1	+1	+19
Khándesh	—26	...	...	—26
Násik	+10	—3	—59	—52
Ahmadnagar	...	—29	—41	—70
Poona	+53	—27	—30	—4
Sholapur	...	—114	+41	—73
Sátara	+63	—37	—19	+7
Beigam	+62	—32	—30	...
Bijapur	+37	—38	+22	+21
Dhárwar	+16	—2	...	+14
Total ..	+266	—323	—168	—222

however, the decrease is apparent only, being attributable to the reduction in area for which statistics are collected. In the latter, it is ascribed partly to insufficient sowing rain and partly to large relinquishments of land in Mátar and Mehmabad talukas.

Paddy.—Decrease 41,000 acres or 2·5 per cent. attributed to diminished cultivation in Gujarát, mainly in Ahmadabad and Kaira. Probably the decrease explained under jowári and bájri also largely influenced the area under rice in these districts. It is also reported that the rain for sowing and transplantation was not sufficiently favourable in all districts of Gujarát. Elsewhere the

District.	Acres (000 omitted).	District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Ahmadabad ...	-31	Sholápur ...	+5
Kaira ...	-14	Sátára ...	+1
Panch Maháls ...	-5	Bijapur ...	+4
Broach ...	-3	Tháma ...	+2
Surat ...	-6	Kolába ...	+1
Khándesh ...	+1	Ratnágiri ...	+1
Násik ...	+2	Kánara ...	-4

area did not suffer reduction, but the outturn suffered everywhere, particularly in Gujarát and the Konkan, where the season closed too early for the rice crop.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).	District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Ahmadabad ...	-77	Ahmadnagar ...	-16
Kaira ...	-10	Poona ...	-8
Panch Maháls ...	-9	Sholápur ...	+1
Broach ...	-60	Belgaum ...	+2
Surat ...	-15	Bijapur ...	-3
Khándesh ...	-15	Dhárwár ...	-86
Násik ...	-5		

Wheat.—The general decrease indicated by the figures is obviously due to the deficiency of late rains. The aggregate decrease was 245,000 acres or 12 per cent.

Crop.	Acres (000 omitted).
Kodra ...	+2
Rála ...	-28
Vari ...	-39
Barley ...	+4
Maize ...	+5
Banti ...	-4
Bhadli ...	+1

Other Cereals.—Among other minor cereals, rála and vari underwent heavy contraction. Rála is chiefly confined to the Karnátak, where during the season under report it was replaced by jowári. 56 per cent. of the decrease under vari appeared in Ahmadabad.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).	District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Tur.		Gram.	
Ahmadabad ...	+1	Ahmadabad ...	-32
Panch Maháls ...	+1	Kaira ...	-34
Surat ...	+3	Panch Maháls ...	-5
Khándesh ...	-6	Broach ...	-1
Násik ...	-2	Khándesh ...	-4
Ahmadnagar ...	+2	Násik ...	-5
Poona ...	+2	Ahmadnagar ...	-8
Sholápur ...	+28	Poona ...	-3
Sátára ...	-1	Sholápur ...	-1
Belgaum ...	+6	Sátára ...	-10
Bijapur ...	+16	Bijapur ...	+7
Dhárwár ...	+4		

Pulses.—The total acreage under pulses presented only a fractional decrease. The large decrease under gram was made good by tur and other miscellaneous pulses. Tur participated in the expansion of jowári with which it is grown as a principal row crop. The deficiency of late rain fully accounts for the decreased areas of gram.

Tobacco.—The area under tobacco was nearly the same as in 1894-95;

District.	Acres.
Kaira ...	+6,279
Broach ...	+317
Khándesh ...	-1,985
Násik ...	-1,065
Ahmadnagar ...	-4,944
Sholápur ...	-936
Sátára ...	+587
Belgaum ...	+1,925
Bijapur ...	-100

the extended cultivation in Gujarát, Sátára and Belgaum being covered by shrinkage in most parts of the Deccan. In the latter, the July and August rain was less favourable for transplanting. In Ahmadnagar, which, of the Deccan districts, commands a comparatively large area under this crop, the cultivation was reduced to less than one-half the area of preceding year. The explanation offered is that the cultivators were discouraged by damage done to the crop at the previous harvest.

District.	Acres.
Ahmadabad ...	-1,714
Ahmadnagar ...	-748
Poona ...	-3,688
Sholápur ...	-1,388
Sátára ...	-1,893
Belgaum ...	-1,787
Bijapur ...	-372
Dhárwár ...	+1,616

Sugarcane.—The general decrease aggregating to 16·4 per cent. is attributed to scanty rain and to rotation. The low price of gul is also said to have discouraged cultivators.

Crop.	Acres (000 omitted).
Linseed	+192
Sesamum	+76
Groundnut	+5
Niger	-38
Castor	-20
Safflower	-16
Rape	-7

Oil-seeds.—Aggregate increase of 205,000 acres or 11 per cent. claimed, as shown in the margin, by linseed, sesame and groundnut. All these three crops are important articles for export trade and therefore call for the following detailed notice.

Sesamum.—25 per cent. increase in acreage. In Gujarát, the area was not below that of the previous year, though insufficiency of late rains did not permit full sowings of the late variety. In the Deccan and the Karnátak, which show the largest areas under sesamum, all districts exhibited extended cultivation. In Khándesh, where the expansion was largest, sesamum took the place of damaged cotton and occupied a large area of waste land. In the Konkan, this crop covers a small area.

Linseed.—Increase of 50 per cent. All the Deccan districts, where linseed occupies a prominent place, returned considerably larger areas, the kharif land left unsown for want of rain being utilized for linseed. It also occupied fields which with more moisture would have been under wheat. In the Karnátak, Bijápur alone showed increased cultivation. Elsewhere in that division, extended cultivation of cereals left less room for linseed.

Groundnut.—Chiefly grown in the Deccan and part of the Karnátak. The extension in cultivation was only 3 per cent, as a net result of a small increase in most of the Deccan districts. The trade demand was not very strong.

Cotton.—The table shows the varying effect of season on the crop which, on the whole, did not show any very large decrease. The

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Ahmadabad	+1
Broach	+59
Surat	-2
Khándesh	-61
Násik	-6
Ahmadnagar	+44
Sátára	-3
Belgaum	+11
Bijápur	-48
Dhárwár	+23

noticeable reductions in Khándesh and Bijápur were counterbalanced by extended areas in Broach, Ahmadnagar, Belgaum and Dhárwár. In Broach, the area intended for wheat appears to have been sown with cotton under apprehension of deficient rain. In Khándesh, Násik and Sátára, want of seasonable rain did not allow complete sowing. The long break in August further curtailed the area, and fields with withered crops had to be ploughed up. The case with

Ahmadnagar was different. Not only was the sowing rain favourable, but the fair weather in August was not injurious. In Bijápur, the rain was too heavy in some parts and too scanty in others. Elsewhere in the Karnátak, the crop received no check whatever.

Potato.—The area, which this garden crop occupied during the year, was the highest on record, being 11,794 acres. The increase occurred in all potato-growing districts but Sátára, where the decrease was not material. The increase was very large in Poona (+ 2,072 acres) which alone reported 78·4 per cent. of the total acreage. The expansion points to the increasing use of potato and to the fact that the cultivation will extend in spite of the deterring effect of the ring disease to which the plant is generally subject. The steeping of the seed potatoes in sulphate of ammonia before putting them in the ground, recommended as a preventive of the disease, has not proved successful. A detailed notice of this experiment is given elsewhere in this report.

Green Fodder.—The important crops are lucerne and hot weather jowári. The area under the former increased from 928 to 1,126 acres and that under the latter from 16,615 to 17,415 acres. Lucerne is grown in Poona (452), Ahmadnagar (467), and Thána (159 acres). All the Deccan districts with the exception of Sholápur returned appreciably increased areas under hot weather jowári. Kaira and Broach like Sholápur showed decreases. It has already been noticed and explained that in Sind the rain being scanty and the usual inundations low, all crops including cereals, pulses and oil-seeds showed decreased areas. Tobacco alone was an exception.

Kharif and Rabi Crops.—The details given in the subjoined table show variations under kharif and rabi cereals and pulses of the Presidency exclusive of Sind, and give the main features of the season :—

Year.	AREA IN ACRES (000 OMITTED).			
	Kharif.		Rabi.	
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1894-95	10,416	1,921	6,723	1,051
1895-96	10,432	2,027	6,165	942
Total	—14	+106	—558	—109

71. Below are the usual tables showing the distribution of crops. Statement A shows the distribution of the principal crops in each district. Statement B shows the proportion which the area of each crop in each district holds with respect to the gross area of that crop in the Presidency Proper. Sind is included in the Statement A. A separate statement similar to B is prepared for Sind with percentages shown on gross area of Sind.

A.—Distribution of Crops—Percentages on District Areas.

No.	District.	FOOD CROPS.									NON-FOOD CROPS.			TOTAL.			
		Cereals.									Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
		Jowari.	Rajpi.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.																	
I.—Gujarat.																	
1	Ahmadabad	24	11	7	14	4	2	62	9	1	24	3	1	72	28		
2	Kaira	9	24	21	2	26	...	82	9	1	1	2	5	92	8		
3	Panch Mahals	1	10	16	4	13	28	72	19	...	...	8	1	91	9		
4	Broach	22	2	4	9	1	...	38	10	1	48	2	1	49	51		
5	Surat	25	1	20	3	8	...	57	18	2	17	5	1	77	23		
Average ... { 1895-96 ...		18	10	12	8	10	4	62	12	1	19	4	2	75	25		
1894-95 ...		16	10	13	12	9	3	63	14	1	16	4	2	78	22		
II.—Deccan.																	
6	Khândesh	16	21	1	8	1	...	47	10	...	30	11	2	57	43		
7	Nasik	6	34	3	15	9	...	67	13	1	2	16	1	81	19		
8	Ahmadnagar	30	30	1	8	2	...	71	15	...	3	10	1	86	14		
9	Poona	36	30	3	5	4	1	79	11	1	...	8	1	91	9		
10	Sholapur	53	12	1	2	...	1	74	11	...	...	13	2	85	15		
11	Satara	29	27	2	4	7	1	70	19	1	1	7	2	90	10		
Average ... { 1895-96 ...		29	25	2	7	3	...	66	13	1	8	11	1	80	20		
1894-95 ...		28	26	2	7	4	1	68	13	1	8	9	1	82	18		
III.—Karnatak.																	
12	Belgaum	36	9	6	7	9	...	67	13	1	11	4	4	81	19		
13	Bijapur	40	11	1	7	1	...	69	9	...	12	10	...	78	22		
14	Dharwar	30	...	7	12	8	...	57	11	1	23	5	3	69	31		
Average ... { 1895-96 ...		40	7	4	8	6	...	65	10	1	15	7	2	76	24		
1894-95 ...		39	7	4	9	6	...	65	10	1	16	6	2	76	24		
IV.—Konkan.																	
15	Thána	...	...	65	...	21	...	86	7	2	...	3	2	95	5		
16	Kolaba	...	...	59	...	32	...	91	6	1	...	2	...	98	2		
17	Ratnagiri	...	...	39	...	38	...	77	11	5	...	5	2	93	7		
18	Kánara	1	...	77	...	3	...	81	3	9	...	...	7	93	7		
Average ... { 1895-96 ...		...	...	63	...	23	...	86	7	3	...	2	2	96	4		
1894-95 ...		...	...	62	...	23	...	85	7	3	...	3	2	95	5		
Average A. ... { 1895-96 ...		23	17	7	7	6	1	66	12	1	11	8	2	79	21		
1894-95 ...		28	17	7	8	6	1	67	12	1	11	7	2	80	20		
B.—SIND.																	
19	Karachi	21	6	45	10	...	1	83	6	2	...	7	2	91	9		
20	Hyderabad	10	33	24	6	...	...	73	2	2	9	10	4	77	23		
21	Shikarpur	25	3	25	24	...	...	77	9	2	...	10	2	83	12		
22	Upper Sind Frontier	39	9	4	13	...	...	65	8	0.6	0.4	26	...	73.6	26.4		
23	Thar and Parkar	1	66	17	3	...	...	87	2	1	5	3	2	90	10		
Average B. ... { 1895-96 ...		16	26	24	10	...	1	77	5	2	4	10	2	84	16		
1894-95 ...		14	21	18	17	...	1	71	7	1	3	16	2	79	21		
Average for the Presi- (1895-96 ...		27	15	9	8	5	1	68	11	1	10	8	2	80	20		
dency. 1894-95 ...		27	18	8	9	5	1	68	11	1	10	8	2	80	20		

B.—Distribution of Crops—Percentages shown on the Area of the Presidency Proper.

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-Food Crops.			TOTAL.	
		Cereals.									Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>															
1	Ahmadabad ...	3.9	3.0	4.6	9.5	3.6	9.3	4.4	3.7	4.4	10.1	1.8	3.0	4.3	6.3
2	Kaira ...	0.9	3.8	8.3	0.7	12.3	1.3	3.4	2.2	2.9	0.3	0.6	8.4	3.3	1.1
3	Panch Mahals ...	0.1	1.0	4.0	1.0	3.7	52.6	1.5	2.7	0.6	...	1.5	1.4	1.9	0.7
4	Broach ...	1.7	0.3	1.2	2.7	0.5	...	1.3	1.9	3.1	10.0	0.6	1.2	1.4	5.6
5	Surat ...	1.8	0.1	6.2	1.1	3.1	0.1	1.9	3.3	3.9	3.5	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.5
Total ... { 1895-96...		8.4	8.2	24.3	15.0	23.7	63.3	12.9	13.8	14.9	23.9	5.9	15.2	13.0	16.2
Total ... { 1894-95...		8.2	8.4	27.0	21.5	23.5	60.5	13.8	17.1	17.7	22.0	8.1	13.0	14.3	16.0
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>															
6	Khândesh ...	6.9	14.5	1.8	14.1	1.6	8.2	8.3	10.9	6.2	34.0	15.9	11.8	8.9	25.0
7	Násik ...	1.8	15.6	3.2	16.3	11.7	2.4	7.9	9.0	10.1	1.3	15.3	3.9	8.1	7.0
8	Ahmadnagar ...	11.7	19.3	0.8	12.5	3.1	3.3	11.6	13.8	4.9	2.7	13.2	7.2	12.0	7.2
9	Poona ...	10.2	14.5	4.0	5.5	6.1	5.2	9.7	7.7	14.4	...	7.7	5.0	9.5	3.5
10	Sholapur ...	16.9	5.9	1.3	2.9	0.3	10.0	9.4	7.5	4.4	0.1	13.0	7.7	9.1	5.8
11	Sátara ...	6.9	10.8	2.4	3.5	9.0	7.3	10.7	9.8	0.2	5.8	9.7	7.8	7.8	2.2
Total ... { 1895-96...		54.4	80.6	13.5	54.8	31.8	31.6	54.7	59.6	49.8	38.2	70.9	45.3	55.4	51.7
Total ... { 1894-95...		55.4	80.7	12.6	50.1	31.8	34.8	34.6	58.6	48.3	39.5	67.1	49.0	55.1	50.6
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>															
12	Belgaum ...	8.8	3.8	6.5	6.5	10.8	4.1	7.1	7.7	8.7	7.2	3.7	13.9	7.2	6.4
13	Bijapur ...	19.4	7.3	0.9	10.0	2.3	0.3	11.6	8.2	3.0	12.4	13.5	3.6	11.0	12.1
14	Dhárwar ...	9.0	0.1	8.8	13.7	11.6	...	7.3	8.0	6.2	18.2	4.6	15.6	7.4	12.6
Total ... { 1895-96...		37.2	11.2	16.2	30.2	24.7	4.4	26.0	23.9	17.9	37.8	21.9	33.1	25.6	31.1
Total ... { 1894-95...		36.4	10.0	15.6	28.4	25.5	4.7	25.8	21.4	17.8	38.5	23.2	31.8	24.7	32.2
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>															
15	Thána ...	...	...	17.8	...	6.7	...	2.4	1.1	3.3	...	0.8	2.8	2.3	0.4
16	Kolaba ...	...	...	14.2	...	9.3	...	2.2	0.9	1.3	...	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.1
17	Ratnágiri ...	...	...	3.0	...	3.5	...	0.6	0.5	2.9	...	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2
18	Kánara ...	...	...	11.0	...	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.2	9.9	...	...	3.7	1.1	0.3
Total ... { 1895-96...		...	...	46.0	...	19.8	0.2	6.5	2.7	17.4	...	1.4	6.4	6.0	1.0
Total ... { 1894-95...		...	...	44.8	...	19.2	...	6.3	2.9	16.2	...	1.6	6.2	5.9	1.2
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

B¹.—Distribution of Crops—Percentages shown on the area of Sind.

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-Food Crops.			TOTAL.	
		Cereals.									Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Karachi ...	19.0	8.4	28.4	13.2	65.3	47.1	16.0	16.6	23.0	0.9	9.8	12.2	16.1	7.9
2	Hyderabad ...	16.5	35.5	29.0	15.0	5.8	20.9	26.6	12.9	23.0	67.3	29.3	40.6	25.8	41.6
3	Shikarpur ...	36.2	2.6	25.4	52.5	17.1	17.8	38.7	45.2	32.7	2.0	23.3	21.4	25.1	17.8
4	Upper Sind Frontier ...	26.6	3.8	2.2	13.2	5.7	8.7	9.4	13.3	4.0	1.0	29.8	1.4	9.9	18.6
5	Thar and Parkar ...	1.7	54.7	15.0	6.1	5.6	4.5	24.3	7.0	12.3	28.9	7.8	15.4	23.1	14.1
Total, 1895-96 ...		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

72. Outturn of Crops.—The following table gives the reported anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The valuation (calculated by Mámlatdárs) purports to conform to the prescribed standard by which 16 annas represent an average crop.

Approximate Anna Valuation of Principal Crops in each District, 1895-96.

No.	District.	AVERAGE ANNA VALUATION.									
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kolm.	Rajgi.	Varl.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
Gujarāt.											
1	Ahmadabad	8	10	9	9	7	8	7	6	7	11
2	Kaira	8	10	8	8	12	5	12	9	4	9
3	Panch Mahals	*12	8	7	8	4	6	5	7	9	9
4	Broach	15	7	5	6	7	5	6	7	8	13
5	Surat	12	8	10	10	11	10	...	10	...	10
Deccan.											
6	Khândesh	12	11	11	10	10	15	15	11	13	13
7	Nasik	14	13	15	12	...	14	14	12	13	13
8	Ahmadnagar	10	10	10	10	7	12	11	10	11	9
9	Poona	11	11	14	12	8	13	13	10	11	12
10	Sholapur	8	5	7	10	2	4	4	7	10	5
11	Sâtâra	11	7	11	11	3	11	10	10	11	7
Karnâtak.											
12	Belgaum	14	15	12	12	15	13	11	11	13	12
13	Bijâpur	9	8	12	9	10	9	7	6	11	7
14	Dhârwar	11	5	10	12	3	13	10	5	11	7
Konkan.											
15	Thâna	12	...	14	14	13	12	11	7	11	...
16	Kolâba	...	...	14	...	11	10	10	12	13	...
17	Ratnâgiri	...	...	12	...	11	11	10	10	...	...
18	Kânara	14	...	13	...	...	12	12	8	12	...
Sind.											
19	Karâchi... ..	10	11	12	11	...	9	8	...	9	11
20	Hyderabad	10	11	13	10	...	...	...	...	9	11
21	Shikarpur	9	8	7	10	...	...	...	...	8	12
22	Upper Sind Frontier	11	11	11	10	...	...	...	...	10	13
23	Thar and Parkar	10	5	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	12

*Maize.

Note.—In the above table the valuations are calculated on the standard by which 16 annas represent an average crop.

In the Presidency Proper, the outturn was reduced by the deficiency of the monsoon kharif rain in some parts and an untimely fall in October and early cessation of rain in others. This latter cause reduced the outturn of kharif crops and left little moisture for rabi in Gujarāt. This province therefore fared worse than others. The rice, wheat and gram crops were not good. Cotton did well.

73. *Fruit Trees.*—With the exception of toddy palms under which there is an insignificant decrease, all important trees are reported to have increased. The increases under mango, date-palm and cocoanut are noticeable. The figures can hardly be regarded as more than an approximation. The trees in forest and village sites are not included in this enumeration.

NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES.

(000 omitted.)

No.	Province.	Mango.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Cocoanut.	Toddy-palm.	Date-palm.
1	Gujarāt	546	126	4	7	246	491
2	Deccan	894	69	12	10	...	145
3	Karnatak	387	115	23	74	...	1,089
4	Konkan	579	44	179	1,690	95	13
Total for the { 1895-96 .		2,406	354	218	1,781	341	1,738
Presidency { 1894-95 .		2,324	352	211	1,762	343	1,711
		+82	+2	+7	+19	—2	+27
5	Sind	203	...	...	1	...	150
Grand Total. { 1895-96 .		2,615	354	218	1,782	341	1,888
{ 1894-95 .		2,527	352	211	1,763	343	1,865
		+88	+2	+7	+19	—2	+23

The enumeration includes an estimate of trees of special local value in particular districts as given in the following table :—

Trees and Districts.	Number.	Trees and Districts.	Number.
1.— <i>Moha</i> (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>).		5.— <i>Hirda</i> (<i>Terminalia chebula</i>).	
Kaira	133,742	Ahmadnagar	20,102
Panch Maháls	96,300	6.— <i>Fig</i> (<i>Ficus carica</i>).	
Khándesh	57,692	Poona	81,863
Násik	3,539	Násik	8,322
Broach... ..	2,059	Ahmadnagar	3,195
2.— <i>Betelnut</i> (<i>Areca catechu</i>).		Shikárpur	1,146
Kárwár	8,733,307	Hyderabad	607
Dhárwár	157,063	Surat	375
Ratnágiri	28,153	Belgaum	340
Kolába... ..	22,081	Karáchi	221
Thána	7,273	7.— <i>Vine</i> (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>).	
3.— <i>Ráyan</i> (<i>Mimusops Indica</i>).		Násik	57,550
Kaira	72,182	Poona... ..	53,850
Panch Maháls	4,200	Ahmadnagar	17,400
Broach	2,803	Shikárpur	27,210
4.— <i>Keshew-nut</i> (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>).		Khándesh	5,375
Kánara	109,082	Hyderabad	578
Ratnágiri	25,626	Upper Sind Frontier	437
Thána	5,541	Karáchi	324

Return No. IV.—Irrigation.

74. In the Presidency, the proportion of area irrigated in the year under report to the net area cropped, remained the same (3·3 per cent.) as last year. In Sind it was 80·4 per cent. against 83·2 per cent. in that year.

The variations under the principal sub-heads are shown below :—

Irrigated Area.

No.	Detail.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.			SIND.		
		Acres (000 omitted).		Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.	Acres (000 omitted).		Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.
		1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.	
	<i>A.—Area Irrigated.</i>						
1	Irrigated from canals ...	110	99	—10	2,600	2,009	—22·7
2	Do. tanks, wells, &c....	700	703	+0·4	463	124	—73·2
3	Total, Area Irrigated ...	810	802	—1	3,063	2,133	—30·3
	<i>B.—Crops Irrigated.</i>						
4	Rice	124	143	+15	680	655	—3·7
5	Wheat... ..	173	156	—9·8	649	258	—60·3
6	Sugarcane	84	70	—16·7	3	3	...
7	Other crops	528	528	...	1,996	1,344	—32·7
8	Total, Crops Irrigated ..	909	897	—1·3	3,328	2,260	—32·1

Note.—The difference between totals A and B is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped under irrigation more than once.

The total irrigated area decreased by 8,000 acres or 1 per cent. The

Districts.	Acres (00 omitted).		
	Canals.	Tanks or wells, &c.	Net variations.
Ahmadabad	+13	-6	+7
Kaira	+1	+63	+64
Panch Mahals	+1	-4	-3
Broach	...	+2	+2
Khándesh	-7	+12	+5
Nasik	-70	-22	-92
Ahmadnagar	-4	+13	+9
Poona	-39	+3	-36
Sholapur	-13	-48	-61
Sátára	-5	-31	-36
Belgaum	...	-10	-10
Bijapur	-2	-10	-12
Dhárwár	+7	+77	+84
Thána	...	-8	-8
Kolába	...	+1	+1
Ratnágiri	...	+16	+16
Kánara	-2	-8	-10

noticeable variations under canals and tanks and wells are clearly indicated in the marginal table. Irrigation from canals exhibited a general decrease except in Gujarát and Dhárwár. In Gujarát the increase was due to greater demand for canal water on account of the extension of rice cultivation and the early cessation of rain. The first cause also accounts for the increase in Dhárwár. The decrease in the Deccan and elsewhere was due to good and sufficient rainfall rendering canal water unnecessary. The variations in area irrigated from tanks and wells in the different parts of the Presidency are irregular. Kaira with limited resources of canal irrigation exhibited a marked increase in tank or well irrigation consequent upon scanty late rains. A still more marked increase in Dhárwár is attributed partly to ample water-supply in tanks and partly to encouragement given by takávi advances. Rat-

nágiri also shows an increase due, however, merely to increase in the area of available statistics. Násik, Sholápur and Sátára, on the other hand, show noticeable decreases.

The area under irrigated crops fell off by 12,000 acres or 1·3 per cent. chiefly due to reduced area of irrigated wheat (-17,000) and sugarcane (-14,000 acres). The deficient late rains caused a curtailment of wheat cultivation. Fall in price of raw sugar, rotation and insufficient rains, which discouraged sugarcane cultivation, have been noticed. Rice alone showed some increase of area (19,000 acres).

In Sind, there is a general decrease under all sorts of irrigated area. It is accounted for by the low inundation and improvement in registration which hitherto erroneously included rain crops (Barani cultivation) among irrigated crops.

Return No. V.—Agricultural Stock.

75. The following table shows the result of the enumeration of cattle, sheep and other principal heads of agricultural resources in the Presidency. Sind will furnish a return in 1896-97 :—

Agricultural Stock.

Details.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.			
	Number (000 omitted).		Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1894-95.	1895-96.		
Plough Cattle	3,221	3,211	.....	0·3
Breeding Bulls	20	21	5·0	.....
Cattle for other purposes	158	155	.....	1·9
Milch Cattle	2,861	2,848	.....	0·5
Young Stock	2,272	2,255	.....	0·7
Total Cattle	8,532	8,490	.....	0·5
Horses and Ponies	152	156	2·6	.....
Sheep	1,787	1,786	.....	0·1
Goats	1,612	1,602	.....	0·6
Ploughs	1,100	1,030	.....	0·9
Carts	523	533	1·9	.....

The district variations are noted below :—

No.	District.	Plough Oxen.	Cows.	She- buffaloes.	Young Stock.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
1	Ahmadábád	—13,246	—6,166	—3,632	—4,755	—25,127	—3,580	—4,918
2	Kaira	+ 559	+ 3,185	+ 1,251	+ 97	+ 5,223	+ 9,338	—7,435
3	Panch Maháls	—26	+ 170	—184	—2,449	—2,488	—1,076	—545
4	Broach	—1,950	+ 423	—599	—1,600	—3,907	—1,023	+ 1,293
5	Surat	—245	+ 913	—340	—1,810	—1,495	+ 2,353	+ 3,203
6	Khándesh	+ 6,216	—3,603	+ 1,373	+ 7,387	+ 11,483	+ 1,384	+ 11,845
7	Násik	+ 4,016	+ 11,121	+ 2,058	+ 11,505	+ 30,226	—18,871	+ 6,224
8	Ahmadnagar	+ 4,201	+ 1,773	+ 1,263	—604	+ 7,464	—8,539	—7,531
9	Poona	+ 4,368	+ 717	+ 863	—3,443	+ 438	+ 2,671	—14,617
10	Sholápur	—1,759	—5,636	+ 77	—3,787	—12,148	—139	+ 1,968
11	Satára	+ 529	—3,252	+ 327	—5,312	—8,912	+ 4,815	—1,461
12	Belgaum	—1,077	—4,165	—356	—4,786	—12,193	+ 298	—2,799
13	Bijápur	—5,298	—3,957	—905	—5,288	—16,366	+ 10,314	+ 9,774
14	Dhárwár	—6,592	—5,313	—496	—2,819	—16,603	+ 773	—2,127
15	Thána	—318	+ 1,527	+ 337	—314	+ 2,075	+ 98	—18
16	Kolába	+ 1,830	+ 852	+ 11	+ 2,346	+ 5,949	+ 10	—1,662
17	Ratnágiri	+ 1,680	+ 378	—240	+ 8	+ 1,809	—42	—272
18	Kánara	—1,433	—2,805	—632	—1,468	—7,818	+ 313	—474

Cattle.—Cattle showed an insignificant decrease of half per cent. which is mostly attributed to disease, which prevailed in many districts and made its effects more severely felt in the Karnátak, Kánara and some parts of the Deccan. The general decrease in Ahmadábád is due to the considerably smaller area for which the statistics are furnished. Elsewhere, the increase is ascribed to the ample supply of fodder, to new purchases and to the general prosperity of the season, and in places also to improved registration. In Násik the large increase corresponds to the large decrease in the previous year which was attributed to migration. Probably, animals which had migrated returned in the year under notice.

Sheep and Goats.—There is almost no variation under sheep, that under goats is trifling. Leaving aside Ahmadabad for the special reason assigned, the number of sheep increased in all districts but five, two out of which may be left out of consideration as districts of very insignificant decrease. Goats increased in the southern districts of Gujarát, in Khándesh, Násik, Sholápur and Bijápur. Elsewhere, they decreased. No special reasons other than the usual ones of deaths, sales or migration are offered. The enumeration of these animals, which are usually roving herds, must be taken as approximate.

Horses and Ponies.—Increase 2·6 per cent., mostly due to larger number reported from Khándesh (+1,000), Násik (+1,100) and Ahmadnagar (+2,000).

C.—PRICES.

76. *Price Inspectors.*—The 59 stations fixed for inspection were visited once during the year under report. The cost incurred and the number of days actually devoted to inspection are compared with those of the year previous in the statement given below :—

Year.	Salary.	Travelling.	Total.	Days of inspection.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.
1894-95	3,198 0 0	1,077 0 0	4,275 0 0	122
1895-96	3,240 0 0	1,086 4 0	4,326 4 0	141

The cost has risen slightly in consequence of an increment in the pay of one of the Inspectors. The number of days spent on inspection duty has also been greater.

77. The standing order is that the prices required for registration purposes should be collected, as respects all articles, by one and the same clerk, who

knows English. This direction has been largely disregarded. In some stations prices were furnished by Pátils and Shetyas. In other places, the duty was distributed among two clerks. The tendency to quote the prices of superior articles instead of the average qualities was again noticed at several stations. In some stations, the prices were found returned for articles not sold in the market; in others, prices were not returned at all for articles procurable in the markets.

One serious error detected was that the price obtaining for cocoanut kernel was recorded as that obtaining for cocoanut oil, and the apparent fall in the price attributed to the large supply of oil in the market! In another instance, in which prices had not fluctuated, a variation was registered as due to "low stocks," when it was really due to miscalculation. Errors of this sort indicate considerable laxity in the preparation of the returns, if not an actual tendency to cook them.

In Ahmadábád, the equivalent for dry grass was altered from 25 to 37 sers as the weight of 100 bundles. The price was in consequence reduced from Rs. 1-4-10 to Re. 0-11-5 per Indian maund,—a material difference. The effect of the inspection at Bhúj was to considerably reduce the price of salt (an article of compensation) by nearly one-half.

78. Taluka Form No.38 was examined in 19 head-quarter stations. It was not kept in Poona, the same omission having been noticed last year. Some of the errors found in the inspection of 1895 were left unremedied. Thus, in the case of groundnut, an important crop in the district where the mistake was made, the price was registered for the husked instead of the unhusked nut. There were cases in which the price per maund was quoted instead of the number of sers per rupee, *e. g.*, in one station jágri was registered at Rs. 9 per maund instead of 9 sers per rupee. In two other stations, where tur-dál is a staple product of the taluka and rice an important food-grain, the prices of these articles were not recorded, although the articles were shown in the register. It was also found in a few instances that the entries in the register did not agree with the reports of the Circle Inspectors. There were several discrepancies caused by an imperfect knowledge of the standing orders, while others were caused by carelessness. The instructions that the prices should be collected by Circle Inspectors and Bhág Kárkúns were disregarded even in places where the Circle Inspector staff has been introduced: the prices were ascertained through the Kulkarni or Pátíl. A number of mistakes in detail were brought to light, which it is unnecessary to enumerate.

On the whole there can, I fear, be little doubt that the compilation of this form does not receive proper attention. It has to be remembered that for settlement purposes, the form is of very serious importance as it constitutes the price-record from which important conclusions are frequently deduced as to the direction in which, when the time comes, assessments shall be revised. It is recommended that the more serious attention of Mámlatdars, District Inspectors, and revenue officers generally should be called to this return. Endeavours will be made to extend the check of the Price Inspectors to some of the taluka stations, where the form is not likely to be better kept than at the Huzúr.

79. A return has been added (Appendix C) giving for all the districts of the Presidency and several Cantonments visited by the Inspectors the annual average retail prices of the principal staple food-grains and articles of ordinary consumption for the year under report. The return is not without interest and value and will be repeated from year to year.

80. *Wholesale Return of Prices.*—The supervision of this return, which was remodelled according to the scheme proposed by the Government of India in August last, has been entrusted to the Price Inspectors. Ten typical stations in the Presidency have been selected to furnish returns of wholesale prices, the examination of which by the Inspectors will be made concurrently with the inspection of the Prices Current Register. So far, this return has been scrutinized in only one station—Poona, and if any inference can be drawn from the results of a single inspection, it is that the check is likely to be of considerable value.

D.—CROP EXPERIMENTS.

81. At the desire of Government conveyed in Government Resolution No. 4723 dated 24th June 1895, special arrangements were made to carry out crop experiments on an extensive scale in the Surat district with the object of collecting trustworthy data regarding the outturn of crops, and incidence of the present assessment, in connection with the revision settlement for which the district is ripe. A separate report was made to Government on these experiments which numbered as many as 149. Besides these, the number of experiments ordinarily conducted during 1895-96 in the rest of the Proper amounted, as shown in the margin, to 132. Of these, 34 were from the Presidency Northern Division, 53 from the Central Division, and 45 from the Southern Division.

Jowári 20; bájri 21; rice 19; wheat 21; kodra 2; rági 5; tur 5; gram 15; sugarcane 1; sesamum 6; linseed 5; rapeseed 1; nigerseed 4; groundnut 3; cotton 4.

A review of these crop experiments is submitted in a separate report.

E.—FORECAST OF SEASON, 1896-97.

82. This forecast is decidedly discouraging. The south-west monsoon broke early in the first week of June. But as the current was weak, it disappeared and regular monsoon did not set in till the middle of the month. The fall of the month was, however, sufficient on the whole, except in the eastern parts of the Deccan including the whole of Sholápur and Bijápur, where it was deficient. July rain was abnormally heavy everywhere except Ahmadnagar and Sholápur in the Deccan, Bijápur in the KarnátaK and the three northern districts of Gujarát. Floods and loss of property were reported from several localities. Many stations recorded the total of their annual average fall in one month. Crops were washed away and the necessity of a break was urgently felt for resowing. Of the districts not visited by this heavy fall, Sholápur and Bijápur suffered from deficiency of rain. The rain of July continued in August and did additional injury. The northern districts of Gujarát which did not suffer from excess of rain in the previous month received heavy and injurious rain in the first fortnight. Light rain in the second fortnight improved crops everywhere and permitted resowing. In September the crops suffered again from a complete reversal of the above conditions. The fall of the month was very deficient and want of rain was felt everywhere. Crops began to wither and rabi sowings were generally retarded. Dhárwár and a few other stations in the KarnátaK received light rain at the end of the month, but it was very insufficient. Prices began to rise as an index of approaching scarcity. October passed without rain save a few scattered showers in the Deccan, the KarnátaK, and parts of South Konkan. Rabi sowings could not be effected. At the end of the month the scarcity deepened and prices rose suddenly up to famine rates. The October-November rain (Svāti), the advent of which greatly improved kharif crops and rabi prospects in the previous two years, did not fall, and there is no likelihood of any more rain. The kharif season at the time of writing is expected to be very poor and the rabi a complete failure. Famine is an admitted fact in the Deccan and the KarnátaK. The Konkan and Gujarát, which usually enjoy immunity from famine, will not escape the pressure of exorbitant famine rates, as their agricultural produce is being drained to the neighbouring provinces which are suffering from acute distress.

Note.—The above forecast has been to a considerable extent falsified by the rain which fell in November and which has improved prospects remarkably in Dhárwár and parts of Sholápur and Ahmadnagar and other Deccan and KarnátaK districts. Above gháts, however, the scarcity will be very considerable, not to say intense in many places. Gujarát on the other hand has very fair crops, in places decidedly good, and cultivators of these cannot fail to benefit by the high prices which they will obtain for their produce.

VIII.—TRADE AND TRADE STATISTICS.

83. The trade registered in 1895-96 was, as shown in the following table, extracted from the annual report separately submitted :—

Year.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.				SIND.					
	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total Trade.	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total Trade.		
	Imports.	Exports.			Imports.	Exports.				
Maunds, 1 maund = 82½ lbs. (00000 omitted).										
Average	...	...	336	121	321	778	105	32	77	214
1894-95	...	...	278	130	342	750	126	30	72	228
1895-96	...	...	260	125	365	750	108	36	93	237
Increase (+) or decrease (—) over average	...	..	—76	+4	+44	—28	+3	+4	+16	+23
Increase (+) or decrease (—) over last year	...	...	—18	—5	+23	...	—18	+6	+21	+9

Note.—The traffic registered under “Railway plant and rolling stock” hitherto excluded is included in this table. The previous year’s figures given for comparison are accordingly modified.

The total trade though 3·6 per cent. below average was equal to that of last year in the Presidency Proper, while that of Sind exhibited an increase of 3·9 and 10·8 per cent. respectively over last year and the average.

The road-borne trade was as usual registered at six selected posts in the Presidency Proper.

IX.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

84. No reports on the subject have been received from district officers under Government Resolution No. 1672, dated 13th April 1889, General Department.

X.—MINERAL STATISTICS.

85. The annual return of mines and minerals was as usual forwarded to the Reporter on Economic Products, Calcutta, the return of mineral concessions being submitted to the Government of India. In addition to the two half-yearly returns showing particulars of mines being worked, special information relating to mines in three prescribed tabular statements for inclusion in the annual report of the Inspector of Mines was supplied to the Director, Geological Surveys, India, in July last.

The period of license issued to Mr. Nelson for prospecting for gold, diamonds, and other precious stones in the Bijápur district has been renewed for another year (Government Resolution No. 9855, dated 12th December 1895, Revenue Department).

A lease to mine for gold in the village of Alnawar in the Dhárwár district has been granted (Government Resolution No. 9631, dated 5th December 1895, Revenue Department) to Mr. Háji Mahomed to whom a prospecting license was granted during 1894-95. Another license to prospect for precious stones in the Ajápur village in Hubli taluka of the Dhárwár district has been granted to Mr. Ibráhim Khán Ismail Khán Pathán for a year (Government Resolution No. 4308, dated 30th May 1896, Revenue Department).

The necessity of examining Mica mines in Rewa Kántha, as referred to in Government Resolution No. 963, dated 5th February 1896, Revenue Department, was brought to the notice of the Director, Geological Survey of India, and that officer has intimated that the question of sending an expert to this Presidency to visit this and other mines would be duly considered as soon as the services of an officer could be spared for the purpose.

XI.—COLLECTION FOR THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

86. This year’s collection of articles consisted of a large number of samples forwarded to the Reporter on Economic Products.

1. Brassica juncea (seed, oil and cake).
2. Cocos nucifera (Do.).

3. *Garcinia indica* (seed, oil and cake).
4. *Bassia latifolia* { Do. }.
5. *Brassica campestris* { Do. }.
6. *Eruca sativa* { Do. }.
7. *Guizotia abyssinica* { Do. }.
8. *Eclipta alba* (plant and roots).
9. *Euphorbia neriifolia* (gum juice).
10. Do. *tirucalli* (juice).
11. Do. do. (ash).
12. *Garcinia morella* (gum).
13. *Glossocardia linearifolia* (plant).
14. *Gymnema sylvestre* (roots).
15. *Dodonæa viscosa* (leaves).
16. *Balanites Roxburgii* (bark).
17. Three varieties of *Garuga pinnata* (bark and leaves).
18. *Hemidesmus indicus* (fibre and roots).
19. *Malachra capitata* (fibre).
20. *Musa superba* (root, leaf-sheath, and scape with flowers).
21. *Rubia cardifolia* (botanical specimen of rough leaved variety).
22. *Mussaenda frondosa* (root and leaves).

Samples of a number of other products have been indented for and are being collected.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

87. A Conference of the Bombay officers with Sir Edward Buck, C.S.I., deputed by the Government of India was held at Poona and Bombay in February 1896 for discussion of the recommendations of the Simla Agricultural Conference of 1893 and other cognate matters relating to the organization and working of Land Records and Agricultural Department. The proceedings of this Conference, which were submitted to Government in print, discussed the several matters under the following heads:—(1) Agricultural Education; (2) Recommendations of Dr. Voelcker; (3) Utilization of the Land Records for providing information; (4) Question of amalgamating the Land Records with the Registration Department; (5) Elasticity in collecting land revenue. The proceedings, together with the observations of the Bombay Government, have been forwarded to the Government of India.

CONCLUSION.

88. Mr. Mollison, the Superintendent of Farms, has worked with all his usual conscientiousness, activity and zeal. Besides his ordinary work, he was occupied with superintending the erection of the buildings for the Surat Farm and the conduct of the special experiments designed to test the incidence of the assessment in the Surat district. This last is an instance of the valuable advice which Government can obtain in questions of practical administration from an agricultural expert of the knowledge and good sense of Mr. Mollison. In an exceedingly complicated case respecting the assessment fixed by the Survey Department, Mr. Mollison's advice was taken by the Survey Commissioner with great advantage. He took part in the Agricultural Conference and, in pursuance of its recommendations, is at present preparing an agricultural text-book. From April to June, Mr. Mollison was on privilege leave, when the current duties of his office were performed by the Director.

The Personal Assistant, Ráo Bahádur Ichhárám Bhagvándás, and the office under him, have continued to afford most efficient assistance and have earned the thanks of the various officers who have held charge of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Officiating Survey Commissioner, and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture,

Bombay.

STATISTICS.

A.—RAINFALL.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Rain Periods and their Dates.

Early Rains	...	...	...	...	...	1st January—10th April.
Ante-Monsoon—						
11th April to 4th June ...	{	Ashvini	...	...	11th April—24th April.	
		Bharani	...	...	25th April—8th May.	
		Krittika	...	...	9th May—22nd May.	
		Rohini	...	...	23rd May—4th June.	
Monsoon-Kharif—						
5th June to 14th August.	{	Mrig	...	...	5th June—19th June.	
		Ardra	...	...	20th June—3rd July.	
		Punarvasu	...	...	4th July—17th July.	
		Pushya	...	...	18th July—31st July.	
		Ashlesha	...	...	1st August—14th August.	
Monsoon-Rabi—						
15th August to 21st Oct.	{	Magha	...	...	15th August—27th August.	
		Purva	...	...	28th August—10th September.	
		Uttara	...	...	11th September—24th September.	
		Hast	...	...	25th September—7th October.	
		Chitra	...	...	8th October—21st October.	
Late Rains—						
22nd Oct. to 30th Nov....	{	Svāti	...	...	22nd October—3rd November.	
		Vishākha	...	...	4th November—17th November.	
		Anurādhā	...	...	18th November—30th November.	
December.						

The average given in the tables is that for eleven years ending 1892, except for very few stations. The rainy days are compared with last year only.

The anna valuation given in the remarks is on the basis of 16 annas representing an average crop.

Synopsis of Rainfall Summary, 1895-96.

District.	Kharif.		Rabi.		General Remarks as to Rain.
	Rain.	Harvest.	Rain.	Harvest.	
West Khándesh ...	Sufficient and seasonable.	Fairly good ...	Sufficient for sowing, but late rains insufficient.	Fair ...	Below average.
East Khándesh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Násik ...	Sufficient for sowing. Deficient in August.	Good ...	Do. ...	Fairly good ...	Do.
Ahmadnagar ...	Do. ...	Fair ...	Somewhat deficient in the beginning and at end.	Generally fair ...	Below average except in east.
Poona ...	Sufficient ...	Fairly good ...	Sufficient and timely.	Fairly good ...	Generally under average.
Sholápur ...	Scant for sowing, again deficient in August.	Poor ...	Do. ...	Fair ...	Slightly above average.
Sátára ...	Sowing rain light in east, elsewhere sufficient.	Fair ...	Do. ...	Good ...	Above average generally.
Belgaum ...	Seasonable and sufficient but deficient in August.	Good ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Under average in the west, above elsewhere.
Bijápur ...	Sowing rain deficient. Light in August.	Middling ...	Do. ...	Fair ...	Below average.
Dhárwár ...	Sufficient for sowing. Scant in August-September.	Fair. Cotton poor.	Insufficient in the beginning. Sufficient in October.	Do. ...	Under average generally.
Kánara ...	Sowing rain sufficient and seasonable. Light in September.	Fairly good ...	Seasonable and sufficient.	Do. ...	Do.
Ratnágiri ...	Deficient and late for sowing. Light in September.	Fair ...	Sufficient at first. Scant afterwards.	Do. ...	Below average.
Kolába ...	Sufficient and seasonable.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Middling ...	Much below average.
Thána ...	Do. ...	Good ...	Seasonable in the beginning. Cloudy weather at harvest time.	Fair ...	Below average generally.
Surat ...	Do. but deficient at end.	Fair ...	Scant for sowing. Good afterwards.	Middling ...	Much under average.
Broach ...	Timely and sufficient, but light at harvest time.	Fair. Rice poor.	Do. ...	Poor ...	Do.
Kaira ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Middling ...	Below average.
Panch Maháls ...	Do. ...	Fair. Maize good.	Scant for sowing. Heavy dews in October-November useful.	Fair ...	Do.
Ahmadabad ...	Do. ...	Fair. Rice poor.	Deficient for sowing. Sváti rain good.	Do. ...	Not much below average.

West Kha'ndesh, 1895.

Rain Periods.	DHULIA.		PIMPAL- NER.		NANDUR- BÁR.		NAVÁPÚR.		TALODA.		SHÁHÁDA.		SHIRPUR.		SINDKHE- DA.		AMALNER.		PA'ROLA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ...	In. 0·58	3	In. ...	...	In. ...	...	In. ...	...	In. 0·03	...	In. 0·05	...	In. 0·36	1	In. 0·22	...	In. 1·17	2	In. 0·97	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	14·55	19	6·47	17	10·87	25	20·15	40	15·36	35	10·03	28	13·34	22	8·09	25	15·71	30	16·26	26
Monsoon-Rabi ...	13·17	9	4·47	6	6·59	13	8·94	19	4·47	10	6·68	12	5·56	8	6·08	9	9·06	8	13·08	12
Late Rains ...	0·75	1	1·97	1	1·84	2	1·08	1	1·49	3	1·21	2	0·64	1	1·00	1	1·85	1	1·51	1
Total ...	29·05	32	12·91	24	19·30	40	30·17	60	21·35	46	17·97	42	19·90	32	15·39	35	27·81	41	31·77	40
Average ...	27·61	37	24·37	40	32·31	59	35·03	69	32·90	66	30·09	55	28·77	45	21·52	40	28·35	44	32·51	58

General characteristics.—A hilly and rugged tract, except where the wide black-soil plains extend on either side of the Tápti and its tributaries. Rainfall very heavy in the Dangs.

Remarks.—Number of rainy days small and rainfall below average, except at Dhulia. Ante-monsoon period altogether dry. Mrig rain in June sufficient for commencing sowing but Ardra rain deficient and sowing retarded. Pushya rain in July made up deficiency and sowing completed at end of that month. August rain held off after the fall of Ashlesha, and standing kharif crops showed signs of distress. Timely and beneficial rain came in September (Purva-Uttara), and though short in one or two western talukas, it was sufficient on the whole and restored crops to good condition. Then came a long break of Hast and Chitra in October which encouraged rabi sowing. It was followed by the good fall of Sváti. No rain fell after October. Rabi crops suffered for want of moisture and yielded an outturn of about 12 annas. The kharif crops were better. Their outturn estimated above 12 annas.

East Kha'ndesh, 1895.

	CHÁLIS- GAON.		PÁCHO- RA.		BHAD- GAON.		ERAN- DOL.		CHOP- DA.		JAL- GAON.		JÁM- NER.		BHU- SÁVAL.		ÉDAL- ÁBÁD.		SÁ'VDA.		YÁ'VAL.		RÁ'VER.	
Rain Periods.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ...	In. 1·50	3	In. 0·69	3	In. 0·95	2	In. 0·49	1	In. 0·93	1	In. 0·39	2	In. 0·24	1	In. 0·14	...	In. ...	...	In. 0·28	2	In. 0·44	2	In. 1·62	3
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	0·05	...	0·08	...	0·14	1	0·50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Monsoon-Kharif ...	13·03	19	18·83	24	18·88	22	19·61	27	14·65	27	20·09	36	20·73	31	15·50	23	14·41	25	16·91	19	17·73	30	11·24	17
Monsoon-Rabi ..	17·78	15	12·06	11	16·05	15	6·76	10	11·12	13	11·97	14	5·77	10	7·32	13	8·21	13	6·12	12	7·55	17	6·97	13
Late Rains ...	0·70	1	0·72	1	1·00	1	1·25	1	1·85	1	1·60	1	0·82	1	1·27	2	0·27	1	1·13	1	0·90	1	1·19	1
Total ...	33·06	38	32·95	39	36·96	40	28·25	40	29·05	43	34·05	53	27·56	43	24·23	38	22·89	39	24·44	34	26·62	50	21·02	34
Average ...	36·91	41	34·33	50	30·69	50	35·17	49	32·42	41	36·20	53	27·23	51	36·32	49	30·14	41	32·33	53	29·90	52	32·21	53

General characteristics.—In the north, high hills of the Sápudás. The southern and western portions are also hilly, but the hills less high and continuous. Drainage by the Tápti, the Girna and the Purna. Rainfall larger than in the West Khándesh, but less certain.

Remarks.—Rain below average except in one taluka. Kharif season opened well with good Mrig and Ardra rain in June. Seasonable and sufficient for commencing early sowing of cotton and other kharif crops. July received a good fall till the end, sufficient for completing sowings. The fall in August was below mark, as rain fell only in the first week, the rest of month receiving only drizzling showers. This partial break was, however, beneficial after the previous continuous fall. September gave timely rain useful to the standing crops, and a break at the close was useful for rabi sowing. This break, which was prolonged into the first three weeks of October, was somewhat too long. Then came the Sváti rain useful to young rabi crops but injurious to kharif ready for harvest. No rain fell either in November or December. The kharif crop estimate to be fair. Rabi below average.

V
Na'sik, 1895.

Rain Periods.	NA'SIK.		IGATPURI.		SINMAR.		NIPHA'D.		YEOLA.		NA'ND-GAON.		MA'LE-GAON.		SATA'NA.		KALVAN.		CHA'NDOR.		DINDORI.		PEINT.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0.24	1	0.5	1	0.19	1	0.07	...	0.37	1	0.47	2	0.19	1	0.36	1	0.38	1	0.17	1	0.31	1	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	0.12	1	0.04	...	0.25	1	...	...	1.05	2	...	...	0.81	2	0.56	1	...	...	1.00	1	0.40	1	0.26	1
Monsoon-Kharif ...	17.56	35	98.15	64	12.32	36	14.57	24	11.59	17	11.01	18	7.70	17	10.75	19	11.48	23	13.28	27	17.22	38	48.14	54
Monsoon-Rabi ...	10.31	13	31.50	43	7.39	17	12.45	15	11.31	11	16.76	17	13.54	14	6.08	10	9.89	10	7.39	8	9.90	15	18.40	36
Late Rains ...	1.28	1	2.85	3	1.75	1	0.75	1	1.82	3	0.85	1	1.14	1	1.19	2	1.17	1	0.70	1	1.51	1	2.55	1
Total ...	29.51	51	133.05	111	21.90	56	27.84	40	26.14	34	29.09	38	23.38	35	19.44	33	23.92	40	22.54	38	29.34	56	69.45	92
Average ...	33.74	54	141.10	125	29.05	55	25.97	40	24.76	44	34.11	39	25.24	39	25.10	43	29.67	57	31.41	61	33.05	61	95.71	99

General characteristics.—The district is divisible into the Desh (or open country) and the Dāngs (near the Sahyādris with heavy rainfall and primitive cultivation). The west portions of Nāsik, Dindori and Igatpuri and the whole of Peint belong to the Dāngs.

Remarks.—Rainfall a little below average. Ante-monsoon period almost dry. Monsoon commenced in the 2nd week of June. Sufficient and seasonable kharif sowing rain fell in all talukas except the eastern, where sowings were checked for want of rain at end of month. July rain sufficient everywhere making up the deficiency in the east. The fall of August was again very scanty in the Desh and crops began to wither. Elsewhere the condition of crops continued to be good. September rain was however much more than normal, particularly in the Desh where it was most needed. October rain fell with intervening breaks useful for completing rabi sowing. No rain fell after October. Outturn of kharif crops 12.14 annas and that of rabi 12 annas.

Ahmadnagar, 1895.

Rain Periods.	1 NAGAR.		2 PA'NER.		3 SHEIGONDA.		4 KARJAT.		5 JA'MKHED.		6 SHEVGAON.		7 NEVA'SA.		8 BA'HURI.		9 KOPARGAON.		10 SANGAMNER.		11 AKOLA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0.69	2	1.23	4	0.12	1	0.18	1	0.85	2	0.43	1	1.10	2	1.55	4	1.10	3	1.19	3	0.57	2
Ante-Monsoon ...	0.01	...	...	...	0.04	...	0.60	1	1.14	3	0.08	...	0.62	1	0.04	...	1.17	2	0.46	3	0.01	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	10.91	16	7.48	22	5.71	12	6.46	15	11.67	24	17.32	19	18.42	17	9.46	18	10.37	20	7.63	21	9.97	26
Monsoon-Rabi ...	12.79	14	13.00	16	19.69	19	22.54	16	16.49	16	15.46	17	9.49	17	11.54	15	9.34	12	8.37	18	6.12	9
Late Rains ...	1.57	2	0.51	2	1.03	2	1.63	3	0.75	2	2.91	1	1.63	2	2.05	1	0.45	1	0.27	2	1.06	2
Total ...	25.97	34	22.22	44	26.59	34	31.41	36	30.90	47	36.20	33	31.26	39	14.64	38	22.43	38	19.12	47	17.73	36
Average ...	26.87	45	26.71	52	22.35	33	24.35	43	31.75	52	29.50	45	26.21	36	26.02	39	30.11	42	23.26	32	24.96	44

General characteristics.—(1) *Desh*—Godāveri valley (talukas 6 to 9): rich alluvial plains growing much wheat. Rainfall very uncertain. Bhima and Ghor valley (talukas 3 and 4) alluvial, but less fertile. Rainfall more capricious. Good year exceptional. Talukas 1, 2, 5 and 10 lie between these valleys. Alternation of bare hill and treeless plain with occasional fertile well-wooded tracts. Rain more regular. (2) *Dāngs*—Half Akola has very heavy rain, half abuts on the Dēsh. The record shows the fall of the plain portion.

Remarks.—Rainfall a little below average except in the east where above average. These eastern tracts received a few cents of ante-monsoon rain. Monsoon commenced with the second week of June and rain sufficient and favourable for sowing fell for a fortnight. Then came a break. July rain (Punarvasu and Pushya) was heavy but not injurious. The fall of August was very deficient injuring kharif crops and retarding rabi sowing. The previous heavy fall, however, prevented the injury from being very serious. General and heavy but useful rain again fell in September and gave relief to the withering crops. Only moderate rain fell in October with pretty long intervening breaks useful for completing rabi sowing. November gave normal rain in the beginning (Svāti), after which no rain fell, though some would have been useful for giving more moisture to rabi crops. Both kharif and rabi outturns were estimated from 10—12 annas.

Poona, 1895.

Rain Periods.	POONA.		PAUD.		VADGAON.		LONÁ-VLA.		KHED.		GHODA.		JUNNAR.		SIRUR.		SÁSVAD.		BÁRÁ-MATI.		DHOND.		INDÁ-PUR.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ..	0·32	1	0·22	1	0·50	2	0·89	1	1·10	3	0·82	3	1·90	3	0·15	1	0·18	...	...	...	0·15	1	0·13	..
Ante-Monsoon ..	0·09	...	0·19	1	...	...	...	...	0·12	1	...	...	...	...	1·03	3	0·78	1	1·73	4	1·19	2	1·77	3
Monsoon-Kharif ..	14·33	24	38·77	48	18·26	37	107·15	67	9·59	21	16·37	39	14·31	33	7·81	17	7·70	21	5·22	18	6·96	14	7·78	12
Monsoon-Rabi ..	14·21	12	16·42	23	10·65	17	34·35	42	10·52	10	10·56	12	8·79	15	20·23	12	7·99	12	23·20	29	17·03	15	17·67	17
Late Rains ..	3·53	3	1·34	4	1·50	3	2·85	3	2·44	4	1·21	3	3·05	4	1·69	3	1·27	3	1·34	3	1·26	2	2·99	5
Total ..	32·48	40	56·94	77	30·91	59	145·24	113	23·77	39	28·96	57	28·05	55	30·91	36	17·92	37	31·49	54	26·59	34	30·34	37
Average ..	36·60	54	67·22	83	57·74	69	171·50	124	25·03	55	32·37	57	34·49	63	24·47	43	26·08	48	24·57	43	...	41	26·38	39

General characteristics.—The district varies from a heavy certain rainfall to a most scant capricious one. Sure rain is enjoyed by the west portions of Junnar, Khed, Haveli and all of Mával. A moderate but regular rainfall characterizes the central belt, while the Bhimthadi and Indápur talukas are uncertain and irregular like the adjoining talukas of Sholápur.

Remarks :—The aggregate rain was below average except in the eastern talukas where owing to heavy rabi showers it exceeded the average. Kharif sowings commenced well early in June under good Mrig rain and were satisfactorily completed in July. August rain was insufficient in the eastern portion of Desh ; but the heavy fall of Purva and Uttara in September more than made up the deficiency. October rain was again timely and useful both to kharif and rabi crops. Then came the last fall of Sváti in the beginning of November. It gave good moisture for the rabi crops. The Collector estimates the outturn to be 12 annas all round.

Shola'pur, 1895.

Rain Periods.	SHOLÁPUR.		BÁRSI.		MÁDHA.		KARMÁLA.		PANDHARPUR.		SÁNGOLA.		MÁLSIRAS.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ...	0·10	...	1·76	4	0·16	1	0·18	1	...	...	0·39	1	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ..	0·41	1	0·31	1	1·17	2	0·82	2	0·29	1	0·46	1	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ..	9·89	16	14·24	18	10·32	15	6·99	15	6·34	13	4·79	10	3·40	13
Monsoon-Rabi ..	19·67	17	23·48	19	18·65	19	23·83	19	23·55	24	22·07	23	23·20	20
Late Rains ..	1·53	3	0·39	2	0·09	...	1·47	3	1·04	3	1·31	3	0·54	2
Total ..	31·60	37	40·18	44	30·29	37	33·29	40	31·22	41	29·02	38	26·14	35
Average ..	32·78	37	35·37	44	31·31	37	27·68	55	29·01	45	23·17	38	23·36	36

General characteristics.—The isolated taluka of Bársi is richest, and has the surest rain ; but the rainfall is scanty all over the district, and very capricious.

Remarks :—Rainfall a little above average except in two talukas where approaching average. Sowing rain in June was very scant, but the subsequent heavy fall in July made up the deficiency. It was useful for resuming and completing retarded sowing. August rain was again deficient and the growing crops suffered from a partial but protracted break. September rain on which the district mostly depends, was, however, seasonable and ample. It improved kharif crops and was very useful for rabi sowing. The fall of October was well distributed. Both varieties of crops continued to prosper in that month. Moderate Sváti showers in the beginning of November further improved rabi prospects. No rain fell afterwards. Season on the whole very irregular for kharif crops which gave an outturn of 6 annas. Rabi outturn 8 to 10 annas.

Sa'ta'ra, 1895.

Rain Periods.	SÁTARA.		KORE-GAON.		WÁI.		KHAN-DALA.		MEDHA.		MAL-COLM-PETH.		PÁTAN.		KARÁD.		VÁLVA (ISLA'M-PUR).		SHIBÁLA.		DAHI-VÁDI.		VADUJ.		VITA.		TÁS-GAON.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	...	...	...	...	0.86	2	...	...	0.02	...	0.06	...	0.06	...	0.11	1	0.34	2	0.57	1	...	...	0.15	1	0.70	1	0.71	3
Ante-Monsoon	0.43	1	0.21	1	0.14	1	1.26	2	1.80	1	1.45	2	0.65	3	2.11	6	4.10	7	3.74	5	1.29	4	2.07	4	2.62	4	2.22	5
Monsoon-Kharif	18.09	46	12.56	29	15.53	25	9.44	19	52.36	55	187.53	69	44.04	57	14.00	30	14.33	25	22.11	35	3.92	18	3.15	12	8.11	23	9.07	21
Monsoon-Rabi	12.31	19	16.25	21	8.59	14	10.96	14	15.11	27	52.83	52	12.48	26	14.95	25	11.91	17	12.95	18	15.94	21	11.49	22	22.68	23	15.96	25
Late Rains	5.09	7	3.23	4	2.23	4	0.66	4	3.67	6	4.59	6	5.26	7	3.43	7	3.11	7	7.44	8	2.32	6	2.33	4	3.94	6	2.30	2
Total	37.12	73	32.25	65	26.81	46	22.32	39	72.96	89	246.76	129	62.49	93	34.60	69	33.79	58	46.81	67	33.47	44	19.19	43	38.05	56	30.26	56
Average	45.30	67	30.02	61	34.53	50	23.40	39	76.21	80	192.59	137	75.81	87	36.43	63	30.01	44	42.30	67	22.98	42	24.56	40	26.13	43	29.52	51

General characteristics—Western Belt—Parts of Jávi, Pátan, Wái, Sátara, and Válva, hilly. Regular and heavy rainfall. Central Belt—East portions of above and all Koregaon and Karád. Rich, well-watered valleys. Eastern Belt—The rest chiefly a waving plain and of poor land. Uncertain rainfall. But south portion of Tásgaon rich, well-wooded plains.

Remarks.—In the south and east the fall was above average. Elsewhere somewhat below normal. The east, as usual, received heavy ante-monsoon showers useful for ploughing and harrowing. Monsoon commenced early in June with sufficient and seasonable rain for sowings in the west. In these parts the rain continued to be favourable throughout the whole season and crops flourished without any check. In the east early kharif rains were light till the end of August. But September brought good rain sufficient for kharif crops which were withering in places and for commencing rabi sowings. October rain was again seasonable and favoured crops with intervening breaks. Then came Sváti rain in the beginning of November useful for rabi prospects. No rain fell after this period. Anna estimates for kharif crops 7 to 11; for rabi 11 annas. Cattle disease carried off more than 600 animals.

Belgaum, 1895.

Rain Periods.	BEL-GAUM.		CHAND-GAD.		KHÁNÁ-PUR.		SAMP-GAON.		SAUN-DATTI.		MURGOD.		GOKÁK.		CHIKODI.		HUKERI.		ATHNI.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	...	...	0.62	2	...	...	0.02	...	0.02	...	0.24	1	0.30	1	0.11	...	...	...	0.26	1
Ante-Monsoon	...	...	4.15	7	4.31	4	2.57	7	3.79	9	2.52	1	5.32	13	9.94	10	6.22	9	4.72	8
Monsoon-Kharif	...	...	26.56	49	74.36	62	45.30	58	7.99	25	4.73	16	7.00	23	7.63	17	9.35	21	9.42	19
Monsoon-Rabi	...	...	9.51	20	10.00	26	11.07	23	9.20	13	10.06	17	14.89	16	10.07	15	17.22	18	11.63	12
Late Rains	...	...	6.25	5	1.62	2	4.45	6	2.67	6	2.00	4	1.15	3	2.79	4	4.10	6	2.02	4
Total	47.00	83	90.29	94	63.41	94	23.67	53	19.67	45	23.66	55	30.55	47	37.10	54	28.69	43	26.51	41
Average	51.49	86	107.26	106	67.27	86	29.15	57	24.78	47	26.64	42	26.72	40	29.23	62	26.79	43	24.07	35

General characteristics.—Near the Sahyádris the rain of the south-west monsoon is very constant and heavy (Belgaum and Khánápur). Further east, Chikodi, Gokák and Sampgaon, it is fitful. The eastern talukas show a fitful fall, but this is supplemented by a scanty supply from the north-east monsoon (which comes generally in October and later).

Remarks.—The total rain was under average in the western talukas. Elsewhere generally exceeding average. The ante-monsoon showers were good for preparation of land. June rain was nowhere deficient for commencing sowing. July and August rain useful and sufficient in the western talukas. Elsewhere it was insufficient; the long break (Múgha) in the 2nd half of August being very trying. All parts of the district, however, received a copious fall in September beneficial to standing kharif crops and rabi sowing. Then came useful fall of Hast in October. The Sváti fall in October-November, though in places injurious to kharif crops ready for sickle, was useful for rabi crops. Kharif and rabi outturn in the western talukas very good. Elsewhere 12 annas for kharif and 10.12 for rabi. In Athni both kharif and rabi outturns were above average.

Bijapur, 1895.

Rain Periods.	BIJÁPUR.		INDI.		SINDGI.		BÁGE-VÁDI.		MUDDE-BIHÁL.		BÁGAL-KOT.		BILGI.		BÁDÁMI.		HUNGUND.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0·03	...	0·27	1	1·03	1	...	...	0·41	2	0·61	2	0·07	...	2·45	1	...	...
Ante-Monsoon...	3·74	4	0·86	3	4·76	8	4·24	7	7·28	7	2·73	5	4·64	8	0·86	4	1·99	5
Monsoon-Kharif ...	7·10	12	3·73	10	8·35	10	7·53	14	4·05	12	4·26	10	4·70	9	6·46	15	6·81	15
Monsoon-Rabi ...	18·12	21	20·13	16	11·60	18	9·43	16	10·32	18	10·70	15	13·06	14	7·84	13	8·27	14
Late Rains ...	1·39	3	2·36	2	1·95	3	1·45	1	1·25	3	2·37	2	1·44	2	3·57	5	0·96	2
Total ...	30·38	40	27·35	32	27·69	40	22·65	35	23·31	37	20·67	34	23·91	33	21·18	38	18·03	36
Average ...	26·63	38	23·10	35	31·28	48	26·73	49	27·62	48	26·03	38	23·71	39	23·56	41	23·29	39

General characteristics.—This district receives its rain from both the south-west and the north-east monsoon. Hungund enjoys an even and generally sure rainfall. Bágalkot and Bádámi fare well as a rule. The rich plains of the Krishna and Don valleys are uncertain. The north talukas of Bijapur, Indi and Sindgi have capricious and light rainfall.

Remarks.—The total rain below average in all talukas except Bijapur. Land was ready prepared under favourable ante-monsoon showers. But sowings could not be made early for want of sufficient rain in June. The fall of July was, however, sufficiently heavy for completing kharif sowings. August rain was again very light and scattered. It checked the growth of kharif crops as well as rabi sowings. Prospects improved in September as it gave timely and sufficient rain alternating with useful breaks. Then came the useful fall of "Hast" followed by an equally useful break of "Chitra" in October. The Sváti fall in October-November, though in places injurious to kharif crops ready for harvest, was very beneficial to rabi crops. No rain fell in December. The crops continued to be in good condition except that in two or three talukas jowári was injured by easterly winds and cotton by blight. Outturn of rice 12 annas. Cotton only 7 annas. Other kharif and rabi crops 8 or 9 annas. Agricultural stock suffered from rinderpest.

Dharwar, 1895.

Rain Periods.	DHÁR WÁR.		HUBLI.		KALGHATGI.		BANKÁPUR.		HÁNGAL.		KOD.		RÁNE-BENNUR.		KARAJGI.		GADAG.		MUNDARGI.		NAVALGUND.		NARGUND.		RON.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0·08	...	0·21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	1	0·10	1	...	...	0·37	1	0·82	2	...	...
Ante-Monsoon...	3·44	9	5·10	10	1·60	1	4·38	6	3·91	7	4·29	5	4·10	6	3·33	8	7·13	10	1·72	5	3·70	9	4·05	10	2·53	8
Monsoon-Kharif ...	12·70	29	9·59	26	22·31	46	15·25	31	19·04	39	8·92	23	8·16	24	10·10	29	7·08	12	3·92	9	3·92	15	5·34	16	6·99	16
Monsoon-Rabi ...	10·73	14	5·99	12	8·33	15	10·63	13	7·40	18	6·45	8	9·50	14	17·50	16	4·47	18	5·06	7	14·92	19	8·11	11	5·93	13
Late Rains ...	2·93	7	3·14	7	3·83	6	4·99	7	3·40	7	2·45	4	2·24	6	0·96	3	3·47	5	0·99	3	2·99	5	1·32	2	2·33	3
Total ...	29·88	59	24·03	53	36·12	68	35·30	57	33·75	71	22·11	40	24·00	50	31·39	56	27·78	46	11·79	25	25·53	48	19·69	40	19·10	42
Average ...	33·19	61	28·09	54	36·41	65	25·42	52	41·41	77	29·11	49	24·63	37	25·15	48	25·71	43	20·11	33	28·51	41	26·10	35	23·10	40

General characteristics.—The district is composed of hilly tracts—the Mallád growing rice and hill grains (Hángal, Kalghatgi and Kod) and the black-soil plains growing cotton and wheat (Gadag, Ron, Navalgund, and Hubli), or cotton but no wheat (Karajgi and Ránebennur). The Dhárwar and Bankápur talukas are partly Mallád. The soil of the Mallád is red and gravelly, but the rainfall is steady and comparatively heavy. It is more sure and seasonable the further to the west. The proverb says: 'Good rain won't give a big crop, nor will bad rain bring famine.' This is in comparison to the fertile black-soil plains, where with good seasonable rains the produce is very large, but where the fall is irregular and uncertain, and where there is always risk of drought.

Remarks.—Rainfall below average except in three talukas. Good ante-monsoon showers prepared land for early sowings. Monsoon commenced well in the beginning of June. The rain was sufficient and seasonable in July in all parts. The latter half of August (Magha) was too dry for the eastern talukas and induced caterpillars. The deficiency became more severe as very little rain fell in the first 3 weeks of September. Hast at end of September, however, brought useful rain and gave much-needed relief. October rain with an intervening break of Chitra was beneficial for all crops, kharif as well as rabi. Some rain useful to rabi crops fell in the commencement of November (Svátí). No rain afterwards. Cotton and linseed suffered from blight. Outturn estimates for cotton 6 annas. Rice 8 annas. Wheat 12 annas. Early jowári 10, late only 6.

Ka'nara, 1895.

Rain Periods.	KA'RWA'R.		ANKOLA.		KUMTA.		HONA'VAR.		BHATKAL.		HALIYA'LE.		SOPA.		YELLA'PUR.		MUNDGOD.		SIRSI.		SIDDA'PUR.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	1	...	...	0.16	1	0.59	1	0.13	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	0.32	1	1.47	2	1.08	4	1.38	4	5.14	8	6.06	10	2.91	4	2.55	6	4.40	8	1.56	5	3.15	5
Monsoon-Kharif...	90.73	50	104.64	61	114.73	64	103.60	62	118.95	64	30.90	50	65.91	66	82.10	43	29.39	46	76.53	67	77.46	63
Monsoon-Rabi ...	8.96	25	7.91	20	8.94	27	14.06	20	24.26	34	11.43	21	10.97	28	13.07	26	9.83	23	15.63	32	10.30	28
Late Rains ...	2.98	7	2.39	5	2.04	6	3.14	6	5.63	5	3.33	5	3.28	6	2.89	6	5.00	7	5.04	9	4.43	7
Total ...	102.99	92	116.11	97	126.79	101	122.18	101	153.98	111	51.72	86	83.21	105	100.61	101	43.78	85	99.35	114	95.47	104
Average ...	129.20	105	134.76	108	151.88	110	148.02	113	155.01	113	49.27	79	99.52	97	102.66	105	43.92	76	102.45	112	112.21	111

General characteristics.—A hilly and thickly wooded district, divided into two parts by a broken and irregular range of hills. The low land or coast tract has the heavier rainfall; in the upland the fall rapidly decreases with the distance from the Sahyādrī crest.

Remarks.—Rainfall generally under average. The regular monsoon commenced in the 2nd week of June and sufficient and seasonable rain fell in July as well as in August. But the crops began to wither in September as it rained only in light showers. The Hast rain in October however averted further injury. Then came a favourable break. The fall of Svāti in November continued from the end of the previous month was unseasonable for rice ready for harvest. The other crops continued to thrive. Rice yielded a bumper crop in Bhatkal. Elsewhere its outturn was 12 annas. The garden crops also estimated at 12 annas.

Ratna'giri, 1895.

Rain Periods.	RATNA'GIRI.		VENGURLA.		MA'LVAN.		DEVGAD.		RAJA'PUR.		SANGA-MEHWAY.		CHIFLU'N.		GUHAGAR.		KHEP.		DA'POL.		MANDANGAU.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0.10	1	...	...	0.37	1	...	...	...	...	0.32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	0.17	...	0.91	2	0.85	2	0.20	1	0.15	...	0.99	2	0.91	...	0.13	1	0.26	1	0.44	1	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	69.08	57	70.80	56	63.73	53	62.55	52	104.30	64	111.86	63	101.61	60	69.97	57	96.70	61	100.94	63	124.89	66
Monsoon-Rabi ...	12.20	20	8.76	24	9.62	33	12.20	26	12.91	29	22.16	42	26.02	42	17.98	26	24.35	36	18.41	34	25.51	35
Late Rains ...	3.85	6	3.45	3	0.92	4	0.71	3	4.01	8	4.41	8	6.17	7	3.45	3	6.56	8	2.46	3	5.03	5
Total ...	85.40	93	85.92	85	75.49	93	75.66	82	121.37	101	139.74	116	133.91	100	91.53	87	127.87	106	122.25	101	165.60	106
Average ...	106.99	98	118.13	80	100.57	84	95.23	89	149.55	114	162.52	113	155.74	118	107.74	105	147.49	116	140.59	114	165.87	121

General characteristics.—The district is formed by a narrow belt of low land; though hilly and rugged as a whole, the valleys are more open near the Sahyādrīs than towards the centre, and these again fall into nearly level plateaus towards the centre. The rainfall is abundant and regular, being considerably heavier inland than on the coast.

Remarks.—The total fall everywhere below average. The regular monsoon set in rather late in June and the rain at end of month was a little deficient for transplantation and sowing of varkas crops. The after rain in July and August was up to requirements. As in Kānara the September rain was on the whole insufficient for standing crops particularly in the southern tālukas. The usual October rain came late and retarded harvesting. The Svāti fall in November proved to some extent injurious for crops ready for sickle. On the whole the season was fair. The crops yielded 10—12 annas outturn. The hot weather crops suffered, in some places, for want of moisture as late rain was deficient. Cattle-disease reported from many tālukas.

Kola'ba, 1895.

Rain Periods.	ALIBA'G.		PANVEL.		URAN.		KARJAT.		MA'THURA'N.		KHA'LA'PUR.		PRN.		ROHA.		MA'NGAON.		MA'HA'D.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	0'02	...	0'21	1	0'02	...	...	...	0'55	1	0'16	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	0'07	...	...	...	0'08	...	0'12	1	...	...	0'09	...	0'01	...	0'05	...	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	59'40	51	63'00	58	52'56	51	82'18	62	130'60	64	70'14	59	74'58	60	101'18	60	95'29	62	99'56	65
Monsoon-Rabi ...	18'57	28	23'14	35	19'04	24	24'13	36	42'47	44	22'29	35	21'98	29	30'78	40	26'80	39	25'88	42
Late Rains ...	4'20	3	1'89	4	1'51	2	2'58	4	3'64	4	3'53	3	2'49	4	9'30	6	3'98	4	4'51	3
Total ...	81'17	82	88'18	97	74'01	77	108'94	102	177'04	114	95'98	97	99'14	93	141'82	107	126'28	105	129'95	110
Average ...	91'77	97	121'59	110	99'85	94	130'81	120	224'03	130	132'12	120	121'92	106	127'67	112	136'16	109	138'95	119

General characteristics.—A rugged belt of country from 15 to 30 miles broad. Rainfall abundant and regular, being heaviest in parts towards the Sahyádris.

Remarks.—Number of rainy days less and the annual fall was much below average in all tálnkas except Roha. The monsoon kharif rain deficient at end of June, but was sufficient and seasonable throughout July and August. The Purva rain in September was also heavy and useful. After this the supply (Uttara and Hast) became very scant. Heavy rain fell in October-November (Svátí). But it was rather late and injurious to early crops ripe for harvest. The rabi crops suffered from deficiency of late rains and yielded an outturn estimated between 6 and 12 annas. Rice outturn was 12 annas, that of nágli and vári from 8 to 12.

Tha'na, 1895.

Rain Periods.	THA'NA.		KALYA'N.		MURBA'D.		SHA'HA'PUR.		MOKHA'DA.		BHIWADI.		BASSEIN.		VA'DA.		MA'HIM.		DA'HA'NU.		UMBARGAON.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	0'13	...	0'04	...	0'32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	65'49	59	70'59	58	61'85	53	72'73	63	71'31	61	65'07	54	72'41	54	56'74	55	65'88	46	61'90	51	42'64	41
Monsoon-Rabi ...	21'32	31	25'42	34	22'86	39	23'64	38	18'10	30	26'73	30	22'64	28	21'25	37	10'41	26	9'66	20	11'48	18
Late Rains ...	2'75	4	3'56	4	4'33	4	3'31	5	2'59	4	3'96	5	3'43	3	2'70	2	1'77	5	3'15	4	1'69	2
Total ...	92'62	94	99'57	86	89'04	96	99'81	106	92'04	95	96'08	91	98'48	85	80'69	94	78'06	77	74'71	75	55'76	61
Average ...	102'50	117	106'98	110	104'96	103	110'64	118	102'26	113	107'70	113	92'16	83	96'50	83	61'24	88	75'00	82	69'15	68

General characteristics.—Inland, the district is well watered and well wooded. Rainfall abundant, being considerably more inland than on the coast and less towards the north than towards the south.

Remarks.—Excepting the two coast tálnkas of Bassein and Máhim the aggregate rain nowhere came up to average. The monsoon commencing rather late the fall of June was not sufficient for transplantation. But the after rain in July and August was timely and sufficient for all operations. The crops continued to be fairly in good condition in September. The Svátí rain in October and November was good for rabi prospects, but was slightly injurious to kharif crops that were reaped and ready for reaping. These late rains reduced the outturn of rice and warkas crops to 11 annas. The rabi crops reported to have suffered from cloudy weather in January and February, and the Collector puts the outturn at 10 annas; garden crops 14 annas. Cattle-disease carried many herds of cattle.

Surat, 1895.

Rain Periods.	SURAT.		OLFÁD.		RÁNDER.		MÁNDVI.		BÁRDOLI.		VÁLOD.		JALÁL-PUR.		CHIKHLI.		BULSÁR.		PÁRDI.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0'01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0'01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif ..	22'02	36	19'73	25	21'50	29	26'12	39	31'30	42	35'27	45	28'00	33	38'74	47	53'46	43	49'54	45
Monsoon-Rabi ..	6'15	10	2'24	6	6'04	10	6'21	13	8'17	14	8'21	20	8'25	12	12'38	24	11'38	18	13'81	23
Late Rains ..	0'00	2	0'50	1	0'74	1	3'11	3	1'31	3	1'55	3	0'00	2	1'00	2	1'08	2	2'00	2
Total ..	28'07	48	22'47	32	23'28	40	35'44	55	41'30	59	45'03	68	37'15	47	53'02	73	65'52	63	66'04	70
Average ..	46'64	61	37'54	55	43'51	61	58'29	69	58'38	73	61'33	76	63'61	65	72'37	86	70'84	81	80'07	91

General characteristics.—Western portion all along the coast poor sandy soil; central belt with rich soil and moderate rainfall; further to the east, Dangs with heavy rainfall but light soil. As a rule, rain lighter on the coast than inland.

Remarks.—The number of rainy days less and the total fall much below average everywhere on account of insufficient rabi rain. The monsoon commenced timely with sufficient sowing rain. Rain in July and August though deficient for rice, was sufficient and seasonable for other kharif crops. In September, however, the Uttara rain was too light and Hast almost absent. Want of rain was felt for rice and for rabi sowing. This deficiency continued till the fall of Svāti at end of October. This was useful to jowár, cotton, and rabi crops but too late for rice. No rain afterwards. Rice yielded a poor outturn; so did rabi crops for want of moisture. Other kharif crops 12 annas. Late in February castor seed was injured in places by insects.

Broach, 1895.

Rain Periods.	BROACH.		ÁNKLESVAR.		HÁNSOT.		VÁGRA.		A'MOD.		JAMBUSAR.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	..	..	..	..	0'02	..	0'15	1	0'41	2	..	..
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif ..	25'05	35	23'37	35	18'50	29	21'65	28	15'13	25	20'73	29
Monsoon-Rabi ..	2'33	12	4'60	12	3'46	10	1'56	7	3'33	7	2'37	7
Late Rains ..	0'06	1	1'03	1	0'61	1	0'45	1	0'30	2	0'63	1
Total ..	28'84	48	29'05	48	22'59	40	23'81	37	19'67	36	23'78	37
Average ..	39'71	54	38'57	54	33'05	53	29'02	54	37'38	51	34'51	49

General characteristics.—Rich alluvial plains growing cotton and wheat. Rainfall moderate but sure, being, as a rule, more plentiful in the Broach taluka. The rainfall is supplemented by heavy dews from October to December.

Remarks.—The total rain much below average. Half the normal fall at Ámod. The season commenced well with sufficient rain in June. Sowings were completed in time in July. Ashlesha rain in August was beneficial for standing kharif crops as well as for rabi preparation. Conditions changed in September. The fall of that month was very short and insufficient for all crops, specially rice and for rabi sowing. After a prolonged break, normal rain fell in October. Though too late for rice, it was useful for other kharif crops and rabi seedlings. No rain fell in November and afterwards cotton did well throughout without a check. Rice gave a poor outturn of 4 to 6 annas only. Bájri 8 annas. Jowár 12 annas. Cotton 13 annas. Outturn of rabi crops 6 annas.

Kaira, 1895.

Rain Periods.	KAIRA.		MEHMAD- ABAD.		MÁTAB.		NADIÁD.		KAPAD- VANJ.		THÁSBÁ.		A NÁND.		BORSAD.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·16	1	0·07	..	..	..	0·06	..	0·04	..	0·10	1	0·15	1	0·32	1
Ante-Monsoon	0·28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·20	1
Monsoon-Kharif	28·36	25	24·50	22	24·49	25	27·15	37	23·96	30	20·95	26	21·57	34	24·07	32
Monsoon-Rabi	3·66	1	6·86	3	3·60	2	2·16	4	5·90	10	4·65	3	2·97	6	2·07	5
Late Rains	1·25	2	1·45	2	1·22	2	1·29	2	2·28	3	1·51	2	1·19	2	1·33	2
Total	33·71	30	32·88	37	29·31	29	30·66	43	32·18	43	27·21	32	25·88	43	27·99	41
Average	33·02	47	34·29	51	35·02	53	37·63	50	35·14	46	33·70	46	35·61	50	36·80	53

General characteristics.—The district is mostly one unbroken alluvial plain. In the north and north-east patches of rich rice land; the centre, a tract of most fertile soil yielding the choicest crops and westward a bare, though well cultivated, tract of rice land.

Remarks.—Rain distributed over a smaller number of days. Below average all over the district. Monsoon set in in the 2nd week of June with good sowing rain (Aradra). Excellent and seasonable rain in July for completing kharif sowings. The fall of August was up to average and all crops were in a thriving condition. Then came a check from deficiency of rain. September gave only a very short spell of rain, insufficient for standing crops and for rabi sowing. This was followed by a long break protracted far into October. The Sváti rain at end of this month though useful for rabi, did some harm to kharif crops lying in fields. Rice suffered most and yielded only 7 annas. Bájri 8 annas; other kharif crops 12 annas. Rabi season poor. Cotton and wheat outturn estimated at 8 or 9 annas.

Panch Maha's, 1895.

Rain Periods.	GODHRA.		KÁLÓL.		HÁLÓL.		DOHAD.		JHÁLÓD.		JAMBUGHODA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·07	..	0·12	..	0·25	1	0·09	..	..	..	..	..
Ante-Monsoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon Kharif	31·71	24	30·30	24	24·07	33	13·36	25	19·93	24	33·71	40
Monsoon Rabi	2·95	8	2·57	5	1·78	3	0·77	8	4·93	9	6·29	15
Late Rains	1·70	3	1·87	4	1·15	1	0·98	2	1·30	3	1·17	1
Total	36·43	45	34·66	43	27·35	43	24·20	35	26·16	36	41·17	56
Average	40·71	58	39·60	57	43·30	61	29·60	55	30·16	54	48·56	69

General characteristics.—Rainfall lighter and later in the east than in the western division.

Remarks.—The total rain was far short of average in all talukas. The sowing rain in June was very beneficial. The July rain falling with a partial break in the first fortnight was seasonable and favourable. Good rain again fell in the first half of August. But deficiency began to be felt at end of this month. As in other districts of Gujarát the crops suffered much from the limited and insufficient rain of September and the following prolonged break. The needed relief came too late at end of October (Sváti). It encouraged rabi crops but injured some kharif crops lying reaped in fields. No further late rains. Rabi crops felt want of moisture throughout. But for heavy dews in November they would have been worse. As it was, the rabi yielded an outturn below 8 annas. In Jhálod and Dohad, wheat and gram yielded 10 to 12 annas. Among kharif crops rice 8 annas. Bájri 6 to 8 annas. Maize 10 to 15 annas.

Ahmadabad, 1895.

Rain Periods.	AHMAD- ABAD.		PARÁNTIJ.		MODÁSA.		SÁNAND.		VIRAMGÁM.		DHOLKA.		DEAN- DHUKA.		GOGHA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rain ...	0-03	...	0-10	1	0-02	...	...	...	0-04	...	0-08	...	0-34	2	0-02	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	26-22	26	19-37	30	26-29	33	19-27	27	24-28	25	25-40	25	20-57	27	17-26	33
Monsoon-Rabi ...	2-39	4	2-43	8	5-28	8	0-55	2	1-40	5	1-27	2	5-52	6	2-46	8
Late Rains ...	3-11	3	0-26	2	1-11	3	2-70	3	1-06	3	1-59	2	1-24	2	0-45	2
Total ...	31-85	33	22-66	41	34-10	44	23-02	32	26-59	33	29-04	28	27-57	37	20-19	43
Average ...	27-95	48	27-25	46	33-78	43	27-24	46	28-28	40	34-19	41	27-42	42	25-70	53

General characteristics.—Except in the hilly parts of Modása, where the supply is sometimes considerable, the rainfall throughout the district is generally very light.

Remarks.—Rain not much below normal and in one or two talukas it exceeded the average. Sowings commenced and completed under favourable circumstances in June and July. The Ash-lesha rain in August followed by a partial break was seasonable and good. So far all crops in excellent condition. But Uttara and Hast rain in September-October was very deficient, being only a few cents in places. All crops, particularly rice, suffered, and rabi sowings were checked. Sati rain in the last week of October gave relief to standing kharif and newly sown rabi crops; but it injured rice already reaped. The deficiency of late rain reduced kharif outturn. Rabi crops suffered from want of moisture. Outturn of rice estimated at 9 annas, that of jowár 8 annas, bajri 10, tur 4 to 6, wheat 10, cotton 12.

STATISTICS.

B.—AGRICULTURAL.

- I.—Area of Available Statistics.**
- II.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated.**
- III.—Crops.**
- IV.—Irrigation**
- V.—Agricultural Stock.**
- II. A.—Details of "Fallow."**
- III. A.—Details under Khari'f and Rabi Crops.**
- III. B.—Principal Fruit-bearing Trees.**

I.—Area of Available Statistics, 1895-96.

No.	District.	NUMBERS AND AREA OF VILLAGES.*						VILLAGES FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE.						VILLAGES FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.							
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Surveyed Government Rajawadri.		Other Government.		Surveyed Alienated.		Total.		Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
		No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY																					
Proper.																					
I.—Gujarat.																					
1	Almabad	832	2,320,016	52	125,518	884	2,445,534	447	1,055,389	331	1,115,557	8	2,100	701	2,173,046	44	149,070	49	121,418	93	270,488
2	Kaira	603	993,849	28	27,464	631	1,021,313	435	766,330	193	170,386	...	...	525	895,722	35	55,127	79	27,464	68	86,591
3	Panch Mahals	611	901,838	79	126,473	690	1,028,311	403	626,380	149	108,178	44	72,560	597	897,113	59	76,780	52	53,013	94	180,693
4	Broach	408	918,232	15	18,724	423	936,956	407	917,063	1	1,179	...	...	408	918,232	...	...	15	18,724	15	18,724
5	Surat	820	1,026,751	52	31,066	872	1,057,817	810	1,014,510	10	12,241	4	6,254	820	1,026,005	...	...	28	26,801	28	26,801
II.—Deccan.																					
6	Khandesh	3,224	6,477,863	111	212,525	3,335	6,690,388	2,704	4,655,377	155	299,809	63	106,632	2,923	5,002,316	364	1,522,177	49	105,893	413	1,628,070
7	Nasik	1,536	3,456,866	159	266,312	1,695	3,723,178	1,500	3,390,938	...	...	80	168,156	1,580	3,499,094	86	59,328	79	95,380	115	153,714
8	Amnabad	1,220	3,078,951	147	286,608	1,367	3,365,559	1,234	3,672,583	...	...	110	440,839	1,583	4,112,732	8	6,613	57	90,713	404	102,782
9	Poon	1,004	2,877,064	199	546,488	1,203	3,423,552	1,024	2,970,720	...	...	706	480,297	1,717	2,991,014	2	6,384	83	66,191	33	72,335
10	Sholapur	665	2,695,596	62	268,599	727	2,964,195	665	2,465,582	...	...	32	395,599	1,117	2,905,194	...	...	181	311,094	182	236,257
11	Batara	962	2,430,145	396	607,474	1,358	3,037,619	961	2,465,582	...	...	215	395,780	1,176	2,565,562	1	16,563	...	...	...	...
III.—Karnatak.																					
12	Belgaum	913	2,817,548	221	629,916	1,134	3,447,464	913	2,817,548	...	...	161	464,966	1,073	2,814,309	...	...	60	169,950	60	169,950
13	Bijapur	1,011	3,205,078	162	422,304	1,173	3,627,382	1,011	3,205,078	...	...	155	365,732	1,168	3,601,410	...	...	7	26,472	7	26,472
14	Dharwar	1,339	3,689,958	124	250,580	1,463	3,940,538	1,339	3,689,958	...	...	137	180,571	1,426	3,870,569	...	...	47	75,709	47	75,709
VI.—Konkan.																					
16	Thana	1,605	2,178,492	91	110,755	1,696	2,289,247	1,587	2,167,852	18	10,640	29	33,431	1,634	2,216,285	...	...	62	72,321	62	72,321
17	Kolaba	1,540	3,317,459	92	177,469	1,632	3,494,928	1,540	3,317,459	489	524,315	13	7,447	1,651	3,314,542	...	...	79	37,003	81	47,397
18	Ratnagiri	1,204	2,981,559	70	177,469	1,274	3,159,028	1,204	2,981,559	124	20,113	8	7,454	1,208	2,983,791	1,065	1,948,362	67	170,015	1,132	2,113,377
18	Kanara	1,416	2,522,791	...	...	1,416	2,523,791	1,416	2,523,791	...	...	...	...	1,416	2,523,791	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total A.																					
B.—SIND.																					
19	Karachi	906	9,102,555	17	48,923	923	9,151,478	808	4,708,712	76	1,727,730	17	48,923	901	6,485,965	22	2,666,118	...	...	22	2,666,118
20	Hyderabad	1,360	4,910,536	229	523,437	1,589	5,433,973	1,360	4,910,536	...	...	229	523,437	1,589	5,433,973	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Shikarpur	1,163	4,702,690	55	512,003	1,218	5,214,693	1,163	4,702,690	...	...	55	512,003	1,218	5,214,693	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Upper Sind Frontier	583	1,027,414	7	40,002	590	1,067,416	583	1,027,414	...	...	7	40,002	590	1,027,414	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Thar and Parkar	726	8,679,390	4	13,400	730	8,692,790	726	8,679,390	131	6,544,452	4	13,400	730	8,692,790	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total B.																					
GRAND TOTAL																					
25,445																					
73,394,364																					
2,404																					
5,360,990																					
27,850																					
1,564																					
10,939,047																					
1,545																					
3,966,487																					
25,338																					
70,577,014																					
1,653																					
6,783,837																					
858																					
1,384,503																					
2,511																					
8,168,340																					

* Exclusive of Foreign Territory, Feudatory and Tributary States.

II.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, 1895-96.

District.	Total area as in Columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Return No. 1.	CULTIVATED AREA.						UNCULTIVATED AREA.					
		Gross area cropped.	Deict area cropped more than once.	Remainder net cropped area.	Add current fallows.	Total Columns 5 and 6.	Details of Column 7.		Available for cultivation.		Not available for cultivation.		Total Columns 10 to 13.
							Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Forest.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.													
I.—Gujarat.													
1	Acres.												
Ahmadabad ...	1,055,580	625,756	16,876	608,910	149,484	758,394	755,393	3,001	90,715	9,804	21,644	174,827	286,965
... {Rayatwari ...	1,115,557	549,036	1,523	547,513	207,221	844,739	844,719	10	.....	410	.....	270,418	270,828
... {Other Government ...	2,100	1,470	58	1,417	561	1,978	1,978	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	122
Total ...	2,173,046	1,176,292	18,457	1,157,835	447,266	1,605,101	1,602,090	3,011	90,715	10,214	21,649	445,367	567,945
2	Acres.												
Kaira ...	756,836	587,457	18,788	518,669	60,739	579,408	579,127	301	75,086	1,148	.....	100,674	176,908
... {Rayatwari ...	179,886	159,317	3,649	155,668	7,615	163,283	163,268	25	280	22	.....	15,801	16,108
... {Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	935,722	696,774	22,417	674,357	68,354	742,711	742,385	326	75,366	1,170	.....	116,475	193,011
3	Acres.												
Panch Mahals ...	688,280	304,851	63,790	241,061	47,701	288,762	284,233	4,529	54,723	55,904	186,332	40,589	337,588
... {Rayatwari ...	178,173	74,174	7,148	67,026	27,927	150,984	150,984	344	.....	898	16,730	29,506	47,194
... {Other Government ...	72,560	43,492	7,141	36,351	27,927	64,278	64,278	.....	670	.....	.....	7,612	8,282
Total ...	897,118	422,517	78,079	344,438	159,646	504,084	499,211	4,873	55,393	56,802	203,062	77,777	393,034
4	Acres.												
Broach ...	917,053	568,674	488	568,186	89,750	657,936	644,408	8,438	19,684	2,124	.....	242,340	264,117
... {Rayatwari ...	1,179	861	.....	861	292	1,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
... {Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	918,232	569,535	488	569,047	90,042	659,089	645,641	8,438	19,684	2,124	.....	242,385	264,153
5	Acres.												
Surat ...	1,014,510	633,508	68,961	409,547	266,574	736,121	735,317	10,804	20,576	20,798	47,973	180,047	278,389
... {Rayatwari ...	12,241	5,946	415	5,531	4,084	9,615	9,615	.....	789	769	.....	1,128	2,626
... {Other Government ...	5,254	3,774	20	3,754	1,245	4,999	4,992	7	113	.....	.....	142	255
Total ...	1,032,005	643,228	64,396	472,832	271,903	750,735	740,424	10,311	30,428	21,552	47,973	181,317	281,270
II.—Deccan.													
6	Acres.												
Khandesh ...	4,455,877	2,941,723	86,007	2,906,036	204,248	3,110,284	3,105,161	5,213	320,268	204,795	445,000	575,445	1,545,503
... {Rayatwari ...	289,809	56,337	45	56,292	539	56,781	56,781	47	6,907	120,331	121,586	606	243,028
... {Other Government ...	106,032	70,069	427	69,642	13,286	82,928	82,928	.....	.....	4,983	759	11,074	23,714
Total ...	5,062,318	3,068,119	86,219	3,031,900	218,173	3,250,073	3,191,019	59,054	327,175	330,609	567,336	587,125	1,812,245
7	Acres.												
Nasik ...	3,896,038	1,860,209	35,578	1,824,631	387,256	2,211,887	2,193,357	680	45,452	75,191	788,597	308,831	1,213,051
... {Rayatwari ...	163,156	110,125	1,814	108,311	22,437	130,798	130,787	61	5,301	.....	1,462	21,782	37,358
... {Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,565,094	1,970,334	35,392	1,934,942	379,743	2,314,685	2,314,094	591	50,733	84,004	785,059	330,613	1,250,409
8	Acres.												
Ahmadnagar ...	3,672,333	2,488,178	46,031	2,442,147	348,246	2,790,393	2,780,393	40	29,841	8,601	541,370	352,908	982,900
... {Rayatwari ...	440,889	313,492	3,222	310,270	57,671	367,941	367,938	8	4,913	6,189	.....	60,949	72,448
... {Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,112,722	2,751,670	50,213	2,701,457	405,917	3,107,374	3,107,331	43	34,754	14,880	541,767	413,947	1,005,348
9	Acres.												
Poona ...	3,870,720	1,736,168	66,881	1,669,287	435,448	2,094,735	2,094,682	108	7,107	6,911	453,880	308,097	775,985
... {Rayatwari ...	480,297	322,440	15,798	306,642	79,863	386,505	386,490	6	.....	8,401	1,780	83,521	93,792
... {Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,351,017	2,058,608	82,629	1,975,979	505,311	2,481,290	2,481,161	109	7,107	10,402	455,600	396,618	869,727

10	Sholapur	{Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	2,996,900 206,680 2,905,194 2,463,532 896,780 2,869,362	1,940,381 152,110 2,092,491 1,463,091 260,112 1,712,202	26,656 1,946 28,601 102,363 22,960 125,223	1,913,726 150,164 2,063,890 1,359,828 227,151 1,586,979	373,576 24,813 398,409 421,390 113,715 535,105	2,237,322 174,977 2,462,299 1,781,213 340,866 2,122,084	2,237,179 174,936 2,462,108 1,781,020 340,851 2,121,871	150 41 191 198 15 213	12,066 215 12,281 16,276 431 16,707	146 3,363 3,497 8,643 2,703 6,346	177,470 177,470 431,130 12,490 443,620	218,503 31,055 249,647 231,316 39,290 270,605	403,273 34,932 442,895 682,304 54,914 737,278
III.—Karnatak.															
12	Belgaum	{Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	2,247,343 406,966 2,814,309 3,205,678 395,732 3,601,410	1,447,856 317,905 1,765,761 2,510,782 290,927 2,801,709	33,023 4,276 37,302 10,881 896 11,577	1,414,530 313,629 1,728,459 2,500,101 290,081 2,790,132	278,323 119,964 398,287 395,021 46,070 351,091	1,693,153 433,503 2,126,746 2,805,122 336,101 3,141,223	1,689,837 433,575 2,123,412 2,806,083 335,906 3,140,989	3,216 18 3,334 89 195 234	28,997 1 28,998 50,123 9,219 59,342	45,227 1,469 46,696 19,266 1,012 20,278	437,147 2,907 430,054 170,379 24,057 184,845	152,819 28,996 181,815 170,379 25,848 195,722	654,190 33,373 687,563 400,556 59,681 460,187
14	Dhárwar	{Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	2,089,276 732 180,871 2,089,276 732 2,089,276	2,018,191 111,928 2,125,114 2,018,191 111,928 2,125,114	44,908 1,864 46,862 44,908 1,864 46,862	1,963,193 110,059 2,078,252 1,963,193 110,059 2,078,252	211,075 732 30,641 211,075 732 30,641	2,179,868 732 140,700 2,179,868 732 140,700	2,179,191 732 140,618 2,179,191 732 140,618	697 87 764 697 87 764	65,197 11,228 76,425 65,197 11,228 76,425	9,775 13,000 22,775 9,775 13,000 22,775	233,391 233,891 233,391 233,891	200,526 15,948 216,468 200,526 15,948 216,468	500,388 40,171 549,559 500,388 40,171 549,559
IV.—Konkan.															
15	Thána	{Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	2,187,862 10,640 38,434 2,187,862 10,640 38,434	456,248 1,028 9,000 456,248 1,028 9,000	4,337 8 50 4,337 8 50	451,921 1,020 6,900 451,921 1,020 6,900	432,036 6,199 19,113 432,036 6,199 19,113	884,857 7,219 25,063 884,857 7,219 25,063	882,361 7,219 25,063 882,361 7,219 25,063	2,496 2,496 2,496 2,496	48,576 20 43,596 48,576 20 43,596	64,330 1,736 6,670 64,330 1,736 6,670	700,591 197 700,591 197	474,498 1,408 4,401 474,498 1,408 4,401	1,282,995 8,421 10,371 1,282,995 8,421 10,371
16	Kolába	{Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	782,580 594,515 7,447 782,580 594,515 7,447	240,508 159,137 2,370 240,508 159,137 2,370	7,131 4,913 46 7,131 4,913 46	239,467 154,219 2,324 239,467 154,219 2,324	178,986 142,371 2,837 178,986 142,371 2,837	416,453 296,460 6,161 416,453 296,460 6,161	410,962 296,211 5,161 410,962 296,211 5,161	5,491 279 5,491 279	3,805 4,093 493 3,805 4,093 493	20,099 4,093 20,099 4,093	193,757 80,220 193,757 80,220	149,056 133,803 1,793 149,056 133,803 1,793	364,127 2,380 2,358 364,127 2,380 2,358
17	Ratnágiri	{Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	413,084 20,113 7,454 413,084 20,113 7,454	123,016 5,378 3,454 123,016 5,378 3,454	8,793 149 208 8,793 149 208	114,223 5,229 8,246 114,223 5,229 8,246	143,034 13,849 1,651 143,034 13,849 1,651	253,157 13,849 4,897 253,157 13,849 4,897	253,044 13,810 4,897 253,044 13,810 4,897	113 113	3,190 28 3,190 28	5,023 172 572 5,023 172 572	7,329 7,329	130,379 6,064 1,855 130,379 6,064 1,855	154,927 6,264 2,557 154,927 6,264 2,557
18	Kánara	{Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	2,523,791 2,523,791 38,254,297 2,302,350 2,977,097	244,725 244,725 21,388,442 1,011,204 2,002,652	12,128 12,128 696,982 60,721 60,721	232,597 232,597 21,339,460 993,294 1,941,081	98,782 98,782 4,392,239 151,531 501,814	331,379 331,379 25,731,700 1,544,825 2,508,775	330,496 330,496 25,730,887 1,480,373 2,508,295	883 883 45,322 54,452 430	55,597 55,597 960,710 1,076 38,998	1,404 1,404 554,193 129,823 52,047	1,965,429 1,965,429 6,777,272 227,753 43,543	169,982 169,982 4,190,412 463,896 473,896	2,192,412 2,192,412 12,472,588 817,685 473,896
B.—Sind.															
19	Karachi	.....	6,485,365	413,155	19,197	393,958	551,707	955,665	877,944	73,321	116,706	1,021,764	140,173	4,251,067	5,529,700
20	Hyderabad	.....	5,294,273	783,498	10,406	778,192	1,326,801	2,104,993	1,973,839	131,704	390,160	1,594,116	137,999	1,067,005	3,189,280
21	Shikápur	.....	5,098,663	667,949	81,994	585,855	1,235,078	1,890,933	1,804,880	16,073	175,032	1,238,874	301,385	1,552,439	3,297,730
22	Upper Sind Frontier	.....	1,516,096	313,993	14,940	299,053	493,763	732,816	718,630	74,186	44,845	385,987	47,855	244,593	723,280
23	Thar and Parkar	.....	8,598,299	603,461	5,331	598,130	1,160,534	1,768,664	1,715,222	42,742	84,294	1,128,214	141,457	5,485,740	6,839,635
	Total, B	.....	26,982,696	2,787,056	131,898	2,655,188	4,777,883	7,433,071	7,090,045	343,026	810,997	5,368,945	768,869	12,600,844	19,549,625
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	70,577,014	27,787,354	807,431	26,979,873	10,283,507	37,203,380	36,819,600	443,780	1,891,791	6,105,006	7,817,718	17,589,159	33,313,634

III.—Crops, 1895-96.

1.—Cereals.																
District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Others.	Total.
		Jowar (Great Millet), Borghun vulgare, &c.	Bajri (Spiked Millet), Pennisetum typho-	Paddy (Bhat), Oryza Sativa	Wheat (Gahu), Tritic- um aestivum.	Barley (Jav, Satru), Hordeum vulgare.	Maiso (Maka), Zea- mays.	Kodra (Hark), Pasp- alum scrobiculatum.	Ragi (Nagil), Eleusine coracana.	Rale, Kang (Italian Millet), Pennisetum Itali- cum.	Var (Sava and Barag), Panicum malaccense, P. miliare.	Bandi, Banti, Pandium Davidum.	Bhadli, Pandium pili- sum.	Amaranth (Rajgira), Amaranthus fruticenta- ceus.		
A—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROVINCE, I.—Gujarat,																
1 Ahmedabad		151,561 127,149 243	76,919 98,002 30	66,444 11,308 756	76,919 98,002 30	12,397 4,738 63	3,152 875	10,478 6,264 36	5,540 1,941 82	74 355	6,102 6,049 4	4,000 12,111 ....	.... .... ....	29 .... ....	.... .... ....	413,696 814,548 1,340
2 Kaira		279,053 49,053 14,505	128,750 120,248 42,456	78,452 126,516 16,292	170,041 12,550 410	17,192 2,330 43	4,027 275 5	16,768 76,156 32,049	7,513 60,544 12,845	429 68 3	11,155 296 101	16,171 1,111 15 ....	.... .... ....	28 178 15	 7 25	729,579 449,362 118,554
3 Panch Mahals		63,588 2,308 2,458 484	162,734 28,200 9,889 4,045	142,808 50,475 1,777 5,345	13,020 14,833 1,777 1,423	2,373 2,691 492 432	280 76,726 17,938 14,871	108,205 12,440 3,024 2,066	73,389 11,875 1,065 1,560	71 1	397 1,777 1,065 685	1,126 8,851 253 1,541	 39 253 10	198 21 1	32 832 478 424	568,216 210,709 58,083 83,441
4 Broach		5,340 123,723 166	42,134 11,651	68,533 20,708 12	18,038 48,927 9	3,665	13	6,952	159 .... .... ....	.... .... .... ....	18	1 .... .... ....	.... .... ....	9 .... .... ....	.... .... .... ....	.... 212,348 187
5 Surat		127,167 1,764 2,702	7,112 11,651	20,720 105,515 1,147 305	48,936 18,858 10 4	.... .... .... ....	13 7	6,952 20,720 300 107	159 12,333 87 52	.... .... .... ....	27	356 .... .... ....	.... .... ....	2 .... .... ....	.... .... .... ....	302,455 3,398 8,180
6 Khandesh		131,633 467,312 3,497 16,900	7,122 611,719 3,724 10,403	106,967 17,043 12,323 1,477	18,872 243,117 7,658 3,051	.... .... .... ....	7 2,932 144	31,285 2,372 2,777 3	12,472 6,495 2,189 186	1 752 35 7	27 3,801 689 107	356 1,046 1,967 108	85 1,311 753 218	2 271 12	 2,100 16 2	309,033 1,359,375 34,697 32,678
7 Nasik		486,709 121,177 5,661	625,846 640,156 25,390	30,843 51,908 2,636 54,544	253,826 262,344 30,619 293,023	4 30 30	2,345 1,572 61	5,152	8,820 126,448 6,388	794 951 22 973	4,547 31,170 1,907 33,077	3,081 56 58	2,282 3,047 3,288	283 330 340	2,118 52	1,426,650 1,239,232 1,316,240
8 Ahmadnagar		126,838 716,446 119,325	669,546 749,468 80,379	54,544 12,649	293,023 204,555 20,480	30 319 73	1,633 772 88	2 120	132,836 23,363	973 8,781 9,521	33,077 11,999 12,044	58 69 71	3,288 4,332 4,898	340 630 680	52 414 414	1,316,240 1,734,407 1,955,872
9 Poona		835,771 625,738 103,918	829,837 604,589 118,482	12,923 61,328 6,822 68,060	221,975 85,962 14,846 98,808	392 318 92 910	860 1,168 1,280	122 87 37	23,364 43,346 53,392	9,521 1,523 1,786	12,044 30,799 32,815	71 67 75	4,898 4,898 5,823	680 84 95	414 2,755 3,150	1,955,872 1,366,023 232,356 1,618,958

A—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER,

I.—Gujarat,

II.—Deccan.

III.—Crops, 1895-96 — continued.

District.			II.—PULSES.											III.—ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.					IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			Tur (Pigeon Pea).	Gram (Chana), Cicer arietinum.	Mug (Green Gram), Phaseolus mungo.	Urid (Black Gram), Phaseolus radiatus.	Moth (Kidney Bean), Phaseolus acuminatus.	Vat (Large-fruited Dolichos), Dolichos lablab.	Chavli (Small-fruited Dolichos), Dolichos catanga.	Kulith (Horse Gram), Dolichos uniflorus.	Field (Pea) (Vatane), Pisum sativum.	Lentil (Masur), Bryum lentil.	Chickling Vetch (Lathyrus sativus), Lathyrus.	Field Vetch (Guar), Cyamopsis psoraleoides.	Others.	Total II.	A.—Vegetables (Roots and Tubers).	B.—Green Vegetables.	C.—Green Padder.	D.—Fruit Trees.	Total III.	Tobacco (Tarnabaku), Nicotiana glauca.	Bhang, Ganja, Indian Hemp, Cannabis indica.	Opium (Aju), Papaver somniferum.	Coffee (Arabica, Bund), Coffea Arabica.	Tea (China), Thea sinensis.	Chichona, officinalis.	Others.	Total IV.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	2	A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.	4,597	10,198	12,644	2,814	24,023	229	808	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

III.—Crops, 1895-96—continued.

		V.—CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.																VI.—STARCHES.			VI.—SUGARS.					
No.	District.	Cardamom (Veldode)	Chillies (Mircya), Cap-sicum frutescens.	Ginger (A'le), Zingiber officinale.	Black Pepper (Miri)	Piper nigrum.	Betel-leaves (Pane).	Betel-nut (Supari).	Turmeric (Hala), Cur-cuma longa.	Fennel (Badi-shap).	Anethum sowa.	Coriander (Dhane).	Cumin (Jiri), Cumminum cuminum.	Ajwan-seed (O'ra), Pty-chole ajiwan.	Pennagreek (Methi), Trigonella foenum-graecum.	Common Mustard (Rai), Sinaple Indica.	Garlic (Lassu), Allium sativum.	Others.	Total V.	Arrowroot Maranta arundinacea, Curcuma angustifolia, &c.	Others.	Total VI.	Sugarcane (Us, Shendi), Saccharum officinarum.	Others.	Total VII.	
1		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66		
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																										
I.—Gujarat.																										
1	Ahmadabad	...	2,208 232 4	407 8	...	...	...	...	301	...	1 4	3 2	23	...	...	...	...	32 4	13	3,587 303 4	...	...	...	1,632 200 10	...	...
		...	2,494	410	...	...	...	...	301	...	5	5	23	...	...	...	...	36	13	3,894	...	...	...	1,922	...	1,922
2	Kaira	...	602 207	335 40	...	...	...	...	1 2	...	...	6	467 536	...	...	...	...	33 57	39 14	2,229 1,201	...	13	...	418 388 12	...	418 388 12
		...	809	375	...	...	...	...	3	679	...	6	1,293	...	...	...	...	90	53	3,430	...	13	...	804	...	804
3	Panch Mahals	...	871 187 85	30 1 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 54 1	...	468 280 39	...	...	...	268 33 15	...	268 33 15
		...	648	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	24	...	...	...	...	64	...	847	...	...	...	316	...	316
4	Breach	...	205	16	...	...	...	...	17	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3	...	...	...	...	115	...	115
		...	205	16	...	...	...	...	17	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2	327	...	...	...	115	...	115
5	Surat	...	807 66 88	177 8	...	...	...	...	107 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	33	1,304 66 42	...	...	...	5,518 68 11	...	5,518 68 11
		...	911	180	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	78	33	1,412	...	...	...	5,597	...	5,597
II.—Deccan.																										
6	Khandesh	...	9,285 11 123	7	...	...	...	...	78	4,692	3,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	28,128 43	...	...	...	3,648 3 202	...	3,648 3 202
		...	9,419	7	...	...	...	...	97	4,671	3,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	28,702	...	...	...	3,853	...	3,853
7	Nasik	...	8,430 237	12	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	7,574	...	32	...	8,670 1,040	...	8,670 1,040
		...	3,717	12	...	...	...	...	25	...	34	61	...	...	60	...	...	845	...	8,454	...	32	...	9,710	...	9,710
8	Ahmadnagar	...	3,886 398	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	4,111	...	...	...	2,378 80	...	2,378 80
		...	3,784	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	4,548	...	...	...	2,462	...	2,462
9	Poona	...	6,830 1,622	2	...	...	...	...	107 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	...	8,700	...	...	...	8,835 1,851	...	8,835 1,851
		...	8,461	2	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	741	...	10,891	...	...	...	10,686	...	10,686

No.	Districts.	VIII.—Oil Seeds.										IX.—DYES.					X.—FIBRES.							Gross Area cropped.	Product Area cropped more than once.	Area.	
		Sesame (Til), Sesamum indicum.	Linseed (Alsi, Javab).	Linnam uetistissimum.	Castor-oil Seed (Ran-diy), Ricinus communis.	Safflower Seed (Kartur), Carthamus tinctorius.	Rape-seed (Shiras), Brassica napus.	Nigerseed (Kharasani), Galbeya abyssinica.	Groundnut (Bhumang), Arachis hypogea.	Coccolut (Kharab), Cocos nucifera.	Others.	Total VIII.	Indigo (Nil, Gull), Indigo tinctoria.	Safflower (Kharab), Carthamus Persicus.	Mordant (Al Surangi), Mordant citrullina.	Others.	Total IX.	Cotton herbaceous, Gossypium herbaceum.	Bombay Hemp (Ran), Crocotaria juncea.	Hemp (Ambadi, Sheria), Hibiscus connatus.	Jute (corchorus), Rhea.	Others.	Total X.				Acres.
1	A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER. I.—Gujarat.																										
1	Ahmadabad.	14,298	4,540	...	4,372	363	1,857	...	1	...	7	26,929	92	90	...	...	182	109,975	1,853	305	...	...	112,103	516	625,756	10,876	608,010
	Rayatwari.	6,290	1,171	...	2,655	...	206	...	...	...	...	10,332	...	76	...	...	76	165,835	1,751	205	...	...	107,851	...	549,036	1,628	547,608
	Alienated.	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	2	...	...	22	...	1,470	1,417	...
	Total.	20,588	5,711	...	9,017	363	1,623	...	1	...	7	37,270	92	166	...	...	258	275,830	3,604	632	...	...	280,066	516	1,176,292	18,457	1,157,835
2	Kaira.	8,848	763	...	4,142	548	67	...	...	...	...	9,803	149	246	...	...	405	4,769	70	1,818	...	...	6,057	28	537,457	18,768	518,689
	Rayatwari.	1,474	...	...	419	51	...	...	...	...	...	1,944	132	106	...	...	298	3,539	11	587	...	...	4,137	7	159,317	3,649	155,968
	Alienated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	5,322	758	...	4,561	599	67	...	...	...	...	11,907	281	512	...	...	793	8,308	81	2,405	...	...	10,794	35	696,774	22,417	674,357
3	Panch Mahals.	13,497	85	...	1,836	...	1,119	...	...	...	...	26,420	...	2	...	...	2	158	2,081	264	...	...	3,103	...	304,851	63,790	241,061
	Rayatwari.	1,125	...	...	696	...	69	...	...	...	...	3,604	...	...	...	...	...	256	266	90	...	...	1,224	...	74,174	7,148	67,030
	Other Govt.	920	...	...	233	...	33	...	...	...	...	1,884	...	...	...	...	...	21	293	66	...	...	380	...	43,492	7,141	36,351
	Alienated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	15,562	88	...	2,517	...	1,221	...	...	...	...	31,368	...	2	...	...	2	435	3,843	429	...	...	4,707	...	422,517	78,079	344,438
4	Broach.	11,987	...	...	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,860	976	2	...	...	978	270,677	15	13	...	...	270,705	48	563,674	488	563,186
	Rayatwari.	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	11,990	...	...	884	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,874	976	2	...	...	978	271,237	15	13	...	...	271,265	48	564,525	488	564,037
5	Surat.	2,667	...	...	26,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,857	...	...	...	...	...	92,691	2,787	47	...	...	95,525	123	533,508	63,981	469,547
	Rayatwari.	5	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	7	...	...	...	1,239	...	5,946	415	5,531
	Other Govt.	26	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	278	4	...	...	...	282	...	3,714	20	3,754
	Alienated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	2,598	...	...	26,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,289	...	...	...	...	...	94,201	2,798	47	...	...	97,046	123	543,298	64,396	478,832
6	II.—Deccan.																										
6	Khairat.	117,377	174,800	...	7,198	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	314,059	1,868	9	51	...	1,918	900,090	1,903	10,646	...	...	912,709	61	2,941,723	35,697	2,906,026
	Rayatwari.	2,787	...	...	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,044	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	832	113	...	...	1,973	...	56,232	95	56,327
	Other Govt.	2,573	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,364	...	...	...	...	...	23,587	106	206	...	...	23,899	4	70,956	427	69,032
	Alienated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	122,737	179,490	...	8,050	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	327,457	1,858	9	51	...	1,918	924,714	2,901	10,965	...	...	938,581	66	3,068,119	36,219	3,031,900
7	Nasik.	63,744	119,487	...	2,719	12,367	...	...	...	...	...	290,133	...	...	...	...	...	33,089	3,494	3,443	...	...	40,026	18	1,860,209	33,578	1,896,631
	Rayatwari.	1,318	...	...	21	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	14,782	...	...	...	...	...	617	285	...	...	...	942	...	110,125	1,314	108,311
	Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	64,462	126,674	...	2,740	13,532	...	...	...	...	...	313,915	...	...	...	...	...	33,706	3,779	3,483	...	...	40,968	18	1,970,354	35,392	1,934,942
8	Ahmadnagar.	42,440	49,306	...	440	117,148	...	...	...	...	...	239,545	181	...	...	...	181	60,270	367	20,229	22	...	60,897	30	2,438,178	46,901	2,391,187
	Rayatwari.	5,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	48,236	56,837	...	469	133,611	...	...	...	...	...	269,870	371	...	...	...	371	74,404	396	22,251	22	...	97,073	43	2,751,670	50,213	2,701,457
9	Poona.	5,709	3,018	...	288	88,003	...	...	...	...	...	154,807	...	...	...	...	...	400	480	7,329	...	...	8,223	197	1,756,168	66,881	1,689,337
	Rayatwari.	1,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	6,714	3,526	...	304	94,646	...	...	...	...	...	156,913	...	...	...	...	...	428	590	8,180	...	...	9,212	756	2,058,608	82,620	2,975,979

[illegible]

IV.—Irrigation, 1895-96.

xxviii

No.	District.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.													Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance area not irrigated Area.
		Net area cropped.	Area irrigated from Canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.							Fodder Crops.	Total.		
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																
I.—Gujarat.																
1	Ahmadabad { Rayatwari Other Government Alienated Total	608,910 547,508 1,417 1,157,835	4,909 103 538 5,550	35,103 13,361 250 48,670	40,071 13,361 788 54,220	8,831 7,537 30 16,698	10,025 1,003 627 11,655	13,712 1,780 62 15,554	1,615 290 10 1,915	4,078 572 55 4,705	2,970 108 4 3,082	161 1,776 1,937	41,392 13,366 788 55,546	1,321 1,326	40,071 13,361 788 54,220	
2	Kaira { Rayatwari Other Government Alienated Total	518,639 155,698 674,357	535 535	20,315 13,477 33,792	20,850 13,477 34,327	2,045 362 2,407	2,178 40 2,218	3,142 775 3,917	495 309 804	3,191 1,347 4,538	9,675 10,648 20,323	855 479 1,334	21,581 13,960 35,541	781 483 1,214	20,850 13,477 34,327	
3	Panch Mahals. { Rayatwari Other Government Alienated Total	241,041 67,023 38,351 344,438	31 15 8 54	1,076 685 294 2,025	1,107 700 272 2,079	244 222 186 652	173 173	24 5 14 43	256 33 15 304	340 336 51 727	80 104 6 190	1 1	1,118 700 272 2,090	11 11	1,107 700 272 2,079	
4	Broach { Rayatwari Other Government Alienated Total	563,186 851 564,037	..... ..... ..... .....	797 797	797 797	..... ..... ..... .....	62 62	9 9	90 90	370 370	275 275	7 7	813 813	16 16	797 797	
5	Surat { Rayatwari Other Government Alienated Total	469,547 5,931 3,754 478,832	..... ..... ..... .....	10,508 63 20 10,589	10,508 63 20 10,589	1 1	2,890 2,890	11 11	5,513 63 12 5,588	1,834 8 1,842	613 613	..... ..... ..... .....	10,602 63 20 10,645	56 56	10,406 63 20 10,589	
6	Khandesh { Rayatwari Other Government Alienated Total	2,906,096 56,242 60,632 3,031,969	11,978 166 12,144	31,724 29 1,035 32,788	43,702 29 1,201 44,932	11,519 8 67 11,594	2,087 2,087	3,264 121 3,325	3,649 3 201 3,853	7,628 4 682 8,114	16,898 14 284 17,196	338 1 339	45,223 29 1,256 46,508	1,521 55 1,576	43,702 29 1,201 44,932	
7	Nasik { Rayatwari Other Government Alienated Total	1,326,631 108,311 1,934,942	20,045 21,579	52,315 6,572 58,887	72,360 8,106 80,466	20,318 3,151 23,469	4,360 4,598	13,093 917 13,945	8,613 9,628	11,234 1,467 12,751	19,576 21,461	2,903 207 3,110	80,362 8,680 88,962	8,022 474 8,496	72,360 8,106 80,466	
8	Ahmadnagar { Rayatwari Other Government Alienated Total	2,391,167 310,270 2,701,457	2,689 94 2,783	74,634 8,065 82,719	77,323 8,179 85,502	21,005 2,267 23,862	860 138 988	44,444 5,742 50,186	2,045 89 2,134	5,075 5,578	9,331 9,924	2,987 3,148	86,337 95,820	9,014 1,304 10,318	77,323 8,179 85,502	
9	Poona { Rayatwari Other Government Alienated Total	1,689,337 306,642 1,975,979	28,922 31,774	61,739 11,407 73,146	90,661 14,269 1,04,920	18,283 2,866 21,124	1,756 145 1,901	48,963 6,399 54,322	8,660 1,835 10,485	17,196 4,407 21,603	18,296 1,479 14,775	1,912 276 2,188	110,021 16,377 126,398	19,390 2,118 21,478	90,661 14,269 1,04,920	

10	Sholapur	{ Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	1,915,726 160,164 2,068,890	79,803 5,383 85,196	86,464 5,523 91,987	24,857 2,033 26,890	3,120 172 3,292	49,099 3,294 52,393	3,066 142 3,208	6,002 247 6,249	20,488 1,380 21,868	643 10 653	107,376 7,278 114,553	20,811 1,755 22,566	6,464 5,523 91,987
11	Satara	{ Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	1,359,323 227,161 1,586,979	87,275 19,177 106,452	93,888 19,923 113,811	20,216 4,539 24,755	6,241 2,614 8,855	28,012 3,673 31,690	10,776 2,036 12,812	7,564 1,283 8,847	37,533 8,219 45,752	829 142 971	111,171 23,511 133,682	17,283 2,588 19,871	93,888 19,923 113,811
III.—Karnatak															
12	Belgaum	{ Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	1,414,830 313,629 1,728,459	32,369 8,969 41,338	34,417 10,373 44,790	2,269 1,082 3,351	10,420 276 10,696	7,533 3,013 10,546	7,893 2,946 10,839	4,992 1,805 6,797	5,556 2,625 8,081	221 124 345	38,884 11,471 50,355	4,467 1,098 5,565	34,417 10,373 44,790
13	Bijapur	{ Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	2,500,101 200,081 2,700,132	7,569 1,086 8,545	8,316 1,082 9,398	1,105 166 1,271	934 161 1,095	1,046 151 1,197	869 73 942	3,389 438 3,777	1,700 243 1,943	156 28 179	9,209 1,195 10,404	898 113 1,006	8,316 1,082 9,398
14	Dharwar	{ Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	1,908,183 110,069 2,078,252	7,297 8,089 81,026	78,123 8,631 86,654	17 ... 17	60,586 7,752 77,338	584 ... 584	2,778 370 3,148	3,677 155 3,832	2,568 264 2,832	18 ... 18	79,218 8,541 87,759	1,095 10 1,105	78,123 8,531 86,654
IV.—Konkan.															
15	Thana	{ Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	451,921 1,020 8,950	5,026 8 50	5,036 8 50	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1,114 ... 1,114	3,356 8 3,414	412 ... 412	159 ... 159	5,041 8 5,099	15 ... 15	5,036 8 5,084
16	Kolaba	{ Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	239,467 154,219 393,686	2,247 5 7	2,247 5 7	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1,114 25 1,170	3,414 5 3,414	412 ... 412	159 ... 159	5,099 5 5,099	15 ... 15	5,084 2,247 2,247
17	Ratnagiri	{ Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	114,223 5,229 3,246	7,129 312 283	7,133 5 283	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	15 169 312	1,782 2,382 2,382	452 925 925	... ... ...	2,259 7,160 7,160	... 22 22	2,259 7,133 7,133
18	Kanara	{ Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	232,697 ... 232,697	22,620	2,2570 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	190 2,945 3,135	2,662 8,194 10,856	971 2,065 2,065	... 1 ...	7,755 22,577 22,577	22 7 ...	7,733 22,570 22,570
Total, A.															
B.—Sind.															
19	Karachi	...	393,958	39,777	315,887	35,628	185,606	85,082	1,384	4,521	19,128	204	331,523	15,636	315,887
20	Hyderabad	...	778,192	46,567	774,649	46,235	189,962	354,404	1,465	14,047	160,512	19,397	785,022	10,373	774,649
21	Shikarpur	...	585,855	33,523	534,502	136,899	166,307	228,996	481	18,351	64,056	316	615,397	80,895	534,502
22	Upper Sind Frontier	...	299,952	614	275,470	22,357	14,163	172,136	20	1,604	80,057	15	290,352	14,882	275,470
23	Thar and Parkar	...	598,130	3,120	232,364	18,291	98,524	55,447	40	8,269	51,112	6,000	237,673	5,309	232,364
Total, B.															
Grand Total															
26,979,873															

V.—Agricultural Stock, 1895-96.

No.	District.	CATTLE.										OTHER QUADRUPEDS.						PLOUGHS.			CARTS.	
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes.		Oxen and He-Butaloes for other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Camels.	Mules and Ponies.	Small.	Large, i.e., over two Bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.	
		Oxen.	He-Butaloes.	Bulls.	But-Ent-faloes.	Oxen.	He-Butaloes.	Cows.	She-Butaloes.	Calves.	But-Ent-faloes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
		3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
A—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																						
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>																						
1	Ahmadabad	73,944 44,356 288	29 14	780 419 ..	822 157 ..	4,897 617 ..	417 50 ..	51,168 82,262 20	62,441 24,154 262	35,631 16,072 77	33,975 10,913 246	263,594 136,613 848	2,835 1,879 2	12,320 16,385 4	24,039 19,418	848 281 ..	4,227 1,901 10	86,094 18,978 117	10	1,034 169 2	1,434 6,074 463	12,434 6,074 463
	Total	118,538	43	1,199	479	5,514	476	89,430	86,857	52,380	45,134	400,050	4,716	29,209	43,457	(29	6,198	55,189	10	1,205	18,961	18,961
2	Kaira	99,527 21,649	21 9	157 26 ..	385 102 ..	586 331 ..	42 16 ..	40,555 2,944	80,362 35,004	37,698 4,808	56,781 33,692	307,114 91,541	1,592 338	10,659 2,711	18,700 4,664	121 31 ..	8,275 1,690	48,137 15,763 .....	..... ..... .....	1,083 587	18,408 8,257	18,408 8,257
	Total	112,176	30	183	547	817	58	43,499	118,366	42,506	80,473	393,555	1,930	13,370	23,364	152	4,971	61,390	..	1,620	26,865	26,865
3	Panch Mahals	68,264 18,289 7,616	3 4	283 183 60	285 31 32	1,276 466 11	35 22 2	51,016 4,390 5,622	16,465 4,390 1,777	46,014 12,644 4,856	9,418 2,037 1,673	103,020 54,434 21,064	2,110 566 133	1,791 2,003 255	19,371 5,874 2,060	10 6 ..	1,292 98	83,307 9,178 3,866	..... ..... .....	144 67 7	6,498 2,215 818	6,498 2,215 818
	Total	94,169	17	531	208	1,733	59	70,556	22,633	63,514	13,008	266,538	2,799	4,049	27,325	15	1,700	46,341	..	218	9,526	9,526
4	Broach	53,634	3	91	168	1,272	54	13,225	30,728	17,565	21,106	137,836	3,049	14,507	21,207	99	1,683	26,035	..	3,552	15,900	15,900
	Total	53,634	3	91	158	1,272	54	13,225	30,728	17,565	21,106	137,836	3,049	14,507	21,207	99	1,683	26,035	..	3,552	15,900	15,900
5	Surat	100,611 724 625	3,928 56 12	268 3 1	212	9,653 27 41	245 .. 1	65,078 446 ..	45,805 323 466	75,321 721 400	33,571 237 102	334,672 2,758 1,935	1,777 .. 8	28,303 72 112	66,144 181 132	.. 1 ..	401	40,551 358 277	925 6 2	9,477 52 68	29,669 286 197	29,669 286 197
	Total	101,960	3,996	272	212	9,741	246	66,182	46,434	76,412	33,910	339,365	1,780	28,487	66,457	1	461	50,186	933	9,597	30,122	30,122
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																						
6	Khandesh	328,701 20,477 9,860	1,027 22 62	4,541 141 42	718 43 10	28,993 517 972	2,274 30 54	176,807 16,813 5,431	111,940 2,513 3,042	151,898 14,559 4,545	73,710 1,381 1,700	876,209 66,496 25,718	25,855 469 666	36,139 28 1,661	212,938 6,598 6,303	5	8,165 68 271	92,872 9,564 2,001	18,818 .. 940	40,775 413 969	40,775 413 969	40,775 413 969
	Total	359,038	1,711	4,724	771	25,482	2,358	199,051	117,495	171,002	76,791	958,423	26,991	37,828	225,829	5	8,504	104,437	19,758	42,157	73,925	73,925
7	Nasik	208,274 14,231	22,605 1,403	3,950 251 ..	301 .. 8	14,468 .. 1,069	551 .. 24	160,219 8,463 ..	81,837 1,934 ..	101,677 5,848 ..	17,961 .. 1,072	561,743 .. 34,308	16,744 .. 845	94,905 .. 4,136	140,169 7,697 ..	.. .. ..	3,279 292 ..	54,690 3,068 ..	23,818 .. 1,931	10,390 .. 652	27,501 .. 2,025	27,501 .. 2,025
	Total	222,505	23,908	4,201	309	15,537	575	168,682	33,771	107,525	19,033	596,046	17,589	99,041	147,866	..	3,571	57,758	25,799	11,042	29,526	29,526
8	Ahmadnagar	275,185 32,123	4,945 .. 71	689 .. 49	101 .. 23	12,712 .. 1,518	1,386 .. 147	183,977 19,380 ..	33,136 3,069 ..	133,159 15,343 ..	17,166 .. 1,668	667,598 .. 75,883	25,131 2,992 ..	247,884 35,078 ..	175,307 19,880 ..	13	7,966 1,186 ..	15,974 .. 2,583	42,638 .. 4,665	12,939 .. 1,307	20,181 .. 1,889	20,181 .. 1,889
	Total	307,308	5,022	738	213	14,230	1,532	203,857	36,205	148,532	18,844	736,481	28,123	282,962	195,187	15	9,152	18,557	47,303	14,246	22,070	22,070
9	Poona	215,227 41,256	6,594 .. 332	599 .. 62	225 .. 22	8,668 .. 663	883 .. 71	134,829 23,416 ..	40,814 6,242 ..	83,828 14,062 ..	18,313 3,201 ..	506,480 .. 89,947	17,324 1,884 ..	205,418 25,844 ..	98,025 20,353 ..	10	5,448 .. 866	26,699 .. 2,973	23,767 .. 5,375	3,841 .. 322	20,154 .. 4,662	20,154 .. 4,662
	Total	256,483	6,926	661	247	9,331	954	158,245	47,056	98,010	21,514	599,427	14,208	231,262	118,278	10	6,314	29,672	29,142	3,663	24,816	24,816

10	Sholapur	{Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	189,760 13,450 203,210	4,717 350 5,077	1,085 53 1,138	206 16 312	9,099 285 9,294	115,468 8,882 124,381	32,543 2,019 35,932	98,826 7,674 106,500	22,197 1,400 23,597	477,601 84,267 511,958	12,280 807 13,027	201,885 21,163 222,998	115,275 8,352 123,627	14 208 4,321	4,118 215 2,886	15,198 1,187 16,385	907 65 972	14,888 864 15,252	
11	Satara	{Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	191,513 34,393 225,906	11,935 2,481 14,416	351 40 391	153 40 223	5,119 651 5,770	117,901 20,737 138,698	66,195 18,305 79,500	92,031 10,382 108,363	42,084 8,201 50,385	511,958 90,307 624,515	12,060 1,752 14,421	287,802 33,539 321,441	99,442 18,458 117,900	1 255 8,141	2,886 5,345 24,096	19,786 3,325 22,961	825 127 952	21,535 8,900 25,335	
III.—Karnatak.																					
12	Belgaum	{Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	149,568 31,658 181,221	28,530 3,904 32,414	228 42 270	129 21 150	6,165 1,002 7,167	87,548 16,431 103,974	72,465 14,717 87,182	73,822 16,061 94,883	47,667 10,155 57,822	471,747 94,162 565,909	6,110 1,520 7,630	157,085 45,320 202,355	78,587 16,997 97,554	15 6 21	2,865 8,134 3,481	8,899 2,466 11,355	407 71 478	28,020 4,816 32,836	
13	Bijapur	{Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	177,008 24,331 201,342	8,882 554 4,366	309 44 353	150 19 169	6,110 575 6,685	107,025 15,372 122,400	57,772 8,116 65,888	141,466 19,756 161,222	48,000 6,955 54,955	544,019 76,129 620,748	10,881 1,402 12,033	148,808 25,254 173,562	159,087 24,775 183,862	64 7 71	5,794 619 5,713	45,922 7,119 53,041	9,111 1,110 10,221	133 24 157	15,857 1,771 17,628
14	Dharwar	{Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	191,882 14,558 206,440	16,034 2,214 18,248	564 93 657	333 21 354	10,700 578 11,278	98,900 8,057 101,562	76,774 5,241 82,015	122,728 10,469 133,197	62,717 4,488 67,155	676,462 45,688 622,150	4,624 383 4,962	118,728 4,018 117,741	114,291 7,681 121,922	5 284 5	6,026 7,291 6,910	88,280 7,291 95,571	4,212 271 4,483	919 155 1,074	49,022 3,155 51,777
IV.—Konkan.																					
15	Thana	{Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	118,616 1,054 122,775	41,170 456 42,063	312 111 423	32 ... 32	4,485 321 4,928	98,400 1,232 101,369	21,560 108 22,109	87,414 3,368 89,063	15,724 132 16,004	388,047 8,736 399,041	1,221 120 1,357	4,070 84 4,158	42,977 469 44,046		16 6 22	74,219 654 76,173		4,273 44 4,394	26,215 258 27,074
16	Kolaba	{Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	51,225 31,379 83,281	26,891 12,504 39,914	219 111 330	53 41 94	3,492 249 3,769	47,066 27,856 75,554	14,864 6,952 22,023	42,662 20,687 63,892	10,111 4,856 14,618	196,965 104,308 303,912	710 77 788	892 65 957	20,305 11,132 31,304		10 ... 10	36,221 20,785 57,510		1,405 77 1,550	6,448 615 7,131
17	Ratnagiri	{Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	43,312 2,194 45,506	10,777 255 11,546	9 3 11	18 ... 13	1,248 2 1,278	22,722 1,107 24,455	8,485 439 9,168	21,202 1,007 22,836	5,998 807 6,536	112,832 4,232 123,508	97 6 104	86 2 91	7,396 598 8,102			27,813 1,118 30,164		73 ... 75	876 19 922
18	Kanara	{Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	78,649 ... 78,649	24,829 ... 24,829	489 ... 439	68 ... 68	4,965 ... 4,965	72,046 ... 73,046	25,746 ... 25,746	68,878 ... 63,878	12,512 ... 12,512	285,169 ... 285,169	814 ... 314	1,829 ... 1,829	4,254 ... 4,254		70 ... 70	47,315 ... 47,315		118 ... 118	6,388 ... 6,388
	Total, A.	{Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	2,605,980 140,122 2,746,102	208,368 13,410 221,778	14,879 855 15,849	4,004 434 4,438	128,778 7,588 136,366	1,610,085 109,750 1,719,835	831,263 76,902 908,165	14,21,250 71,466 14,92,716	549,081 43,025 592,106	7,428,977 452,809 7,881,786	140,214 8,445 148,659	1,568,106 21,346 1,589,452	1,417,474 48,984 1,466,458	705 218 923	57,481 4,051 61,532	781,333 78,888 860,221	91,805 1,409 93,214	388,841 20,468 409,309	
	Total		2,976,182	234,549	16,512	4,649	138,801	1,878,566	969,128	1,621,220	633,397	8,489,791	155,821	1,785,847	1,602,141	66,222	901,247	188,350	97,070	436,064	
B.—SIND.																					
19	Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Umar and Parkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Not available.

Accompaniment A to Agricultural Return No. II.

Details of "Current Fallow," 1895-96.

No.	District.	True fallow, i.e., customary fallow in rotation.	Grass lands, i.e., number or parts of number set apart for grass and never sown.	Grass bound or prickly- pear bound lands.	Shindád or Káb land.	Land unsown owing to unseasonable or deficient rainfall.	Land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons.	Total fallow (Column 6 of Agricultural Return No. II).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I.—Gujarát.									
1	Ahmadabad ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	8,015 1,124 17 4,156	17,580 58,192 15 70,787	399 399	41,407 44,124 70 85,601	87,083 198,781 459 286,323	149,484 297,221 561 447,266	
2	Kaira...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	2,776 821 3,097	14,817 5,708 20,525	109 7 116	11,134 837 11,471	81,902 1,243 33,145	60,788 7,613 68,354	
3	Panch Maháls.	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	501 9 301 810	188 129 267	96 16,775 1,437 18,308	5,326 10,481 3,140 18,947	41,700 58,564 23,050 121,314	47,781 88,958 27,927 159,646	
4	Broach ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	41,143 150 41,293	39,184 142 39,326	..... ..... ..... .....	7,162 7,162	2,261 2,261	89,750 292 90,042	
5	Surat ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	146,421 2,717 141 149,279	104,052 1,810 1,095 106,457	1 1	1,249 1,249	14,851 57 9 14,917	266,874 4,084 1,245 271,903	
II.—Deccan.									
6	Khándesh ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	1,434 1,434	6,065 81 6,686	3,822 179 3,501	36,803 353 2,533 39,694	156,184 181 10,493 166,858	204,843 539 13,286 218,173	
7	Násik...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	141,822 10,439 151,761	62,305 3,433 65,738	3,810 59 3,869	4,864 559 5,423	32,762 1,080 33,842	112,193 6,917 119,110	357,256 22,487 379,743
8	Ahmadnagar ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	67,257 22,915 90,172	27,024 6,887 34,811	8,747 177 3,924	169 16 185	11,935 3,514 15,449	237,214 24,162 261,376	848,246 51,671 405,917
9	Poona...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	173,064 22,672 195,736	96,918 27,194 124,107	12,950 2,824 15,774	14,798 1,598 16,396	13,377 8,904 22,281	114,346 16,671 131,017	425,448 79,863 505,311
10	Sholápur ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	79,642 3,852 83,494	36,163 4,332 90,495	73,573 3,888 77,456	2,528 28 2,556	17,294 170 17,464	114,896 12,548 126,944	378,896 24,813 398,409
11	Sátára ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	163,600 60,547 224,237	130,101 43,084 222,185	3,875 686 4,511	2,949 621 3,570	2,824 61 2,885	67,951 9,766 77,717	421,390 113,715 535,105
III.—Karnátak.									
12	Belgaum ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	79,560 13,199 92,759	78,068 35,956 109,624	24,768 13,740 38,508	82 83	5,867 895 6,262	94,877 56,174 151,051	278,823 119,964 398,287
13	Bijápur ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	11,162 2,196 13,358	61,639 6,821 68,460	120,968 13,416 139,384	..... ..... ..... .....	9,364 2,765 12,129	101,888 15,872 117,760	305,021 46,070 351,091
14	Dhárwár ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	216 216	101,394 16,367 117,761	16,018 2,171 18,189	..... ..... ..... .....	9,804 1,740 11,553	84,243 10,354 95,329	211,675 30,641 243,048
IV.—Konkan.									
15	Thána...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	91,542 1,433 92,975	33,382 8,228 97,809	34,199 509 34,708	184,957 3,794 193,751	5,807 5,807	33,049 149 33,198	432,936 19,113 458,248
16	Kolába ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	68,435 90,145 954 168,534	45,189 9,742 1,196 56,127	3,640 986 80 4,656	48,629 31,020 89 79,737	368 60 413	10,731 1,323 568 12,627	176,986 142,271 2,887 322,094
17	Ratnágiri ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	96,830 7,630 1,244 105,704	6,842 497 7,339	1,430 15 1,445	25,627 197 271 26,095	811 24 835	12,394 257 136 12,787	143,934 8,620 1,651 154,205
18	Kánara ...	Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ... Total ...	2,683 2,683	33,653 33,653	3,633 3,633	..... ..... ..... .....	3,291 3,291	55,522 55,522	93,732 93,732
Total ...		Rayatwári... Other Government Alienated ...	1,170,693 111,096 139,909	1,041,549 76,919 153,699	306,539 17,788 44,061	284,603 31,217 11,976	216,030 55,374 24,881	1,372,765 259,143 187,328	4,392,243 551,532 561,844
Grand Total ...			1,421,698	1,272,157	368,382	327,796	296,335	1,319,256	5,505,624

Note.—Details for Sind are not available.

ACCOMPANIMENT A TO RETURN NO. III.

Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1895-96.

CLASS I.—CEREALS.

No.	District.	Jowdi, Sorghum vulgare.	Bajri, Pennisetum typhoides.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Kodra, Paspalum scrobicu- latum.	Ragi, Eleusine coracana.	Rala, Panicum Italicum.	Varil, P. miliare.	Bandi, P. Davidum.	Bhadli, P. pilosum.	Rajcira, amaranth.	Others.	Total, Cereals.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>																
1	Ahmadabad ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	279,053	128,750	78,452	170,041	17,192	4,027	16,763	7,513	146	11,155	16,171	...	...	...	545,035
	Total ...	279,053	128,750	78,452	170,041	17,192	4,027	16,768	7,513	429	11,155	16,171	...	28	...	187,644
2	Kaira ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	55,372	162,724	142,808	13,020	2,373	248	108,205	73,389	...	88	1,126	...	9	32	544,001
	Total ...	63,588	162,734	142,808	13,020	2,373	280	108,205	73,389	71	337	1,126	...	181	...	24,215
3	Panch Mahals ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	3,911	42,134	68,533	18,038	3,665	109,535	19,462	17,074	1	3,427	13,416	302	22	1,284	79,101
	Total ...	5,340	42,134	68,533	18,038	3,665	109,535	19,462	17,074	1	3,427	13,416	302	22	1,284	23,132
4	Broach ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	18,177	11,651	20,720	48,936	...	13	6,952	159	...	18	1	...	9	...	57,640
	Total ...	123,889	11,651	20,720	48,936	...	13	6,952	159	...	18	1	...	9	...	154,708
5	Surat ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	129,633	7,122	106,967	18,872	...	7	31,285	12,472	1	27	356	85	2	204	288,161
	Total ...	131,633	7,122	106,967	18,872	...	7	31,285	12,472	1	27	356	85	2	204	20,872
<i>II.—Decan.</i>																
6	Khandesh ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	486,709	625,846	30,843	253,826	4	2,345	5,152	8,820	794	4,547	3,081	2,282	283	2,118	1,172,824
	Total ...	486,709	625,846	30,843	253,826	4	2,345	5,152	8,820	794	4,547	3,081	2,282	283	2,118	253,826
7	Nasik ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	45,918	669,546	54,544	293,023	30	1,633	2	132,836	973	33,077	58	3,238	349	52	942,207
	Total ...	126,838	669,546	54,544	293,023	30	1,633	2	132,836	973	33,077	58	3,238	349	52	373,973
8	Ahmadnagar ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	5,960	829,837	12,923	224,975	392	860	122	23,364	9,521	12,044	71	4,893	535	184	900,319
	Total ...	835,771	829,837	12,923	224,975	392	860	122	23,364	9,521	12,044	71	4,893	535	184	1,055,553
9	Poona ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	96,638	623,071	68,060	98,808	910	1,280	37	53,392	1,786	32,815	75	5,823	95	1,529	884,601
	Total ...	729,656	623,071	68,060	98,808	910	1,280	37	53,392	1,786	32,815	75	5,823	95	1,529	734,357
																1,618,958

10	Sholapur	{ Kharif Rabi	...	...	252,343	22,695	...	51,197	1,867	...	11,972	82	44	1,673	2,757	...	9	439	102	6,933	290,049
	Total		...	...	252,343	22,695	51,197	1,867	...	11,972	82	44	1,673	2,757	...	9	439	102	6,933	1,257,086	
11	Sátára	{ Kharif Rabi	...	...	464,449	41,142	...	62,772	5,111	...	8,206	220	58,517	26,872	43,108	...	17	...	687	1,566	1,556,135
	Total		...	...	464,449	41,142	62,772	5,111	...	8,948	220	58,517	26,872	43,108	...	17	...	687	1,566	1,204,815	
III.—Karnátak.																					
12	Belgaum	{ Kharif Rabi	...	...	154,708	110,945	...	151	8	...	4,261	65	47,516	67,311	30,514	...	...	27	1,043	904,346	
	Total		...	...	154,708	110,945	151	8	...	3,346	6	47,516	67,311	30,514	...	...	...	27	1,043	280,635	
13	Bijápúr.	{ Kharif Rabi	...	...	311,731	16,235	...	180,134	5	...	556	35	210	22,875	9,963	...	...	2	14	1,184,981	
	Total		...	...	311,731	16,235	180,134	5	...	618	35	210	22,943	9,968	...	...	...	2	14	1,923,850	
14	Dhárwár	{ Kharif Rabi	...	...	4,219	150,336	...	146,485	13	...	43	185	46,615	76,888	38,913	...	3	...	...	808,610	
	Total		...	...	4,219	150,336	246,485	13	...	43	185	46,626	79,895	39,345	...	...	3	...	...	405,774	
IV.—Konkan.																					
15	Thána...	{ Kharif Rabi	...	...	...	305,128	...	...	...	...	64	11,868	61,175	...	23,875	...	...	3	...	402,143	
	Total		...	...	...	305,128	...	...	...	...	64	11,868	61,175	...	23,875	...	...	3	...	107	
16	Kolába	{ Kharif Rabi	...	...	...	243,011	...	...	...	...	...	17,401	61,504	...	50,987	...	...	...	...	372,904	
	Total		...	...	...	243,011	...	...	...	...	...	17,401	61,504	...	50,987	...	...	...	...	402,250	
17	Ratnágiri	{ Kharif Rabi	...	...	...	48,139	...	...	...	...	...	17,086	22,581	23	10,256	...	...	...	...	98,090	
	Total		...	...	...	48,139	...	...	...	...	...	17,086	22,581	23	10,256	...	...	...	...	3,192	
18	Kánara	{ Kharif Rabi	...	...	...	170,039	...	...	...	...	359	...	6,106	190	551	...	...	1	...	101,282	
	Total		...	...	...	170,039	...	...	...	...	359	...	6,106	190	551	...	...	...	...	185,244	
						188,906	...	...	...	...	359	...	6,106	190	551	...	...	...	...	12,867	
						198,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	{ Kharif Rabi	...	...	4,298,133	1,697,520	...	151	25	...	145,409	234,927	633,290	208,805	308,427	...	34,384	17,117	2,475	14,948	
			...	...	8,479	16,246	...	1,796,812	31,688	...	4,184	6	538	12,418	741	...	...	438	35	1,865	
	Grand Total		...	...	1,296,603	1,713,766	...	1,796,463	31,713	...	149,593	234,933	633,828	221,283	309,168	...	34,384	17,605	2,475	16,813	
			...	...	7,139,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,597,841

ACCOMPANIMENT A TO RETURN NO. III—continued.
Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1895-96.

xxxvi.

No.	District.	CLASS II—(PULSES).												Othors.	Total Puss.
		Tur. Cajanus Indicus.	Gram, Cicer aristatum.	Mng. Phaseolus mungo.	Urid, P. radiatus.	Math, P. acuminatus.	Vat. Dolichos lablab.	Chavil, D. castaneus.	Kulith, D. uniflorus.	Vatane, Pisum sativum.	(Masur) Lentil.	Lakh (Lang), Chickling Vetch.	(Guver) Field Vetch.		
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
I.—Gujarat.															
1	Ahmadabad ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	4,111 1,836	18,129	23,946	5,364	42,662	447	1,404	8,291	...	...	...	4,611	...	...
	Total ...	5,946	18,129	23,946	5,364	42,662	447	1,404	8,291	...	...	...	4,611	...	110,800
2	Kaira ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	18,980 1,296	8,407	3,832	921	22,044	1,023 54	2,993	...	...	...	...	6,322	1	56,066 9,757
	Total ...	20,226	8,407	3,832	921	22,044	1,077	2,993	...	...	...	...	6,322	1	65,823
3	Panch Mahals, { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	5,533	59,272	3,168	6,613	3,553	58 28	536	37	1,568	...	...	740	...	20,251 60,868
	Total ...	5,533	59,285	3,168	6,613	3,553	86	536	37	1,568	...	...	740	...	81,119
4	Broach ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	2,417 6,562	1,301	410	...	2,705	144 619	90 91	...	1,679	...	39,444	166	...	5,947 49,687
	Total ...	8,969	1,301	410	6	2,705	763	190	...	1,679	1	39,444	166	...	55,634
5	Surat ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	24,113 2,261	2,029	3,537 116	2,341	216	800 52,665	1,092	...	2,418	13 21	...	1,512	...	33,624 63,015
	Total ...	26,374	2,029	3,653	2,341	216	53,465	1,092	...	2,418	34	3,505	1,512	...	96,639
II.—Deccan.															
6	Khándesh ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	77,361	52,506	19,729	63,933	20,345	490	2,140	84,448	...	635	72	...	...	269,153 54,851
	Total ...	77,361	52,506	19,729	63,933	20,345	490	2,140	84,448	2,345	635	72	...	...	3,24,004
7	Násik ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	28,003	75,203	15,328	24,128	18,747	150 2	96	90,730	2,621	9,555	...	...	...	175,082 91,189
	Total ...	26,003	75,203	15,228	24,128	18,747	152	96	90,730	2,621	9,555	3,808	...	...	266,271
8	Ahmadnagar ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	90,855	120,952	33,062	4,013	63,524	1,760	781	91,774	1,287	...	137	...	48	285,817 123,075
	Total ...	90,855	120,952	33,062	4,013	63,524	1,760	781	91,774	1,287	699	137	...	48	408,892
9	Poona ... { Kharif ... } Rabi ...	44,169	76,911	3,638	5,523	38,876	2,582 2,993	507	48,395	2,153	2,056	...	1	...	143,703 84,072
	Total ...	44,169	76,911	3,638	5,523	38,876	5,534	507	48,395	2,165	2,056	...	1	...	227,775

10	Sholapur	{ Kharif ... { Rabi... Total	73,952 73,952	68,120 68,120	9,322 9,322	1,368 1,368	46,525 46,525	50 236 286	71 3 74	23,269 23,269	20 76 96	5 99 104	 387	 387	 26	 26	154,684 68,921 223,503
11	Sátara	{ Kharif ... { Rabi... Total	63,106 63,106	75,202 75,202	14,863 14,863	39,945 39,945	64,388 64,388	4,329 296 4,625	804 ... 804	53,405 53,405	1,711 1,711	700 700	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	26 26	 26	240,866 77,909 318,775
III.—Karnatak.																	
12	Belgaum	{ Kharif ... { Rabi... Total	67,371 430 67,801	208 49,603 49,871	13,439 55 13,494	6,637 14 6,651	8,795 14 8,799	1,977 6,304 8,281	2,161 ... 2,161	57,505 630 58,135	145 6,000 6,145	5 6,177 6,182	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	7 7	 7	158,333 69,294 227,527
13	Bijapur	{ Kharif ... { Rabi... Total	86,157 16 86,173	71,184 71,184	28,275 28,275	1 1	12,624 12,624	4,419 476 4,895	3,931 1 3,932	34,920 4 34,924	39 39	1 1	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	170,327 71,721 242,048
14	Dhárwár	{ Kharif ... { Rabi... Total	68,257 68,257	2,046 51,966 54,032	41,019 4,782 45,751	3,280 734 4,014	12,380 2 12,382	3,843 2,206 6,049	1,069 9 1,078	48,937 7,928 56,860	493 493	55 55	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	170,831 68,140 238,971
IV.—Konkan.																	
15	Thána...	{ Kharif ... { Rabi... Total	6,080 132 6,192	645 1,899 2,544	392 77 469	16,711 16,711	..... ..... .....	1,900 802 2,702	3,978 ... 3,978	1,059 1,059	121 10 131	193 193	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	31,059 2,920 33,979
16	Kolába	{ Kharif ... { Rabi... Total	650 1,530 2,180	2,372 2,372	2,513 2,513	6,551 3,515 9,066	..... ..... .....	9,317 9,317	27 39 66	49 49	4 4	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	6,277 19,290 25,567
17	Ratnágiri	{ Kharif ... { Rabi... Total	269 84 353	 37 37	217 116 333	1,927 342 2,269	..... ..... .....	790 891 1,681	59 93 152	7,609 1,186 8,795	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	139 269 408	 408	11,010 3,018 14,028
18	Kánara	{ Kharif ... { Rabi... Total	218 218	385 129 464	55 1,115 1,170	296 1,409 1,705	..... ..... .....	301 25 326	9 838 842	1,896 513 2,209	341 27 368	2 2	..... ..... ...	..... ..... ...	87 87	 87	3,540 3,851 7,391
Total		{ Kharif ... { Rabi... Total	640,542 14,136 654,678	3,247 735,302 738,549	214,132 8,724 222,856	138,558 6,014 194,572	357,374 16 357,390	25,063 76,873 101,936	21,757 1,069 22,826	532,324 30,056 562,380	639 22,431 23,070	660 19,364 20,024	265 47,281 47,546	13,352 13,352	301 276 577	 577	2,027,214 941,542 2,968,756
Grand Total			663,678	738,549	222,856	194,572	357,390	101,936	22,826	562,380	23,070	20,024	47,546	13,352	577		2,968,756

ACCOMPANIMENT B TO RETURN NO. III.

Number of Principal Fruit-bearing Trees, 1895-96.

No.	Station.	Mango.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Cocoanut.	Toddy-palm.	Date-palm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.							
<i>I.—Gujarāt.</i>							
1	Ahmadabad ...	77,312	21,643	8	133	65	1,896
2	Kaira ...	221,911	25,200	...	.....	15	...
3	Panch Mahāls ...	42,663	6,055	...	.....	130,593	...
4	Broach ...	25,315	6,059	1	98	33,893	1,274
5	Surat ...	179,168	67,162	3,729	7,204	81,329	487,878
	Total ...	546,369	126,119	3,738	7,435	245,895	491,048
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>							
6	Khāndesh ...	216,525	14,912	21	171	320	216
7	Nāsik ...	192,307	8,322	130	218	9	5,201
8	Ahmadnagar ...	96,422	12,631	29	414	4	3,383
9	Poona ...	157,707	11,609	1,018	1,877	5	31,714
10	Sholāpur ...	43,599	9,264	7	241	3	104,000
11	Sātāra ...	187,061	12,596	10,841	7,148	...	228
	Total ...	893,621	69,334	12,046	10,069	341	144,742
<i>III.—Karnātak.</i>							
12	Belgaum ...	130,160	29,510	14,986	2,603	2	129,226
13	Bijāpur ...	76,344	25,568	45	2,509	100	452,358
14	Dhārwar ...	180,895	60,165	7,906	69,065	1	507,477
	Total ...	387,399	115,243	22,937	74,177	103	1,089,061
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>							
15	Thāna ...	223,544	17,122	3,062	37,294	74,517	12,299
16	Kolāba ...	91,658	5,444	6,465	63,834	20,196	...
17	Ratnāgiri ...	103,625	5,234	54,692	574,081	...	100
18	Kānara ...	160,431	15,840	115,269	1,014,516	...	496
	Total ...	579,258	43,640	179,488	1,689,725	94,713	12,895
	Total, A. ...	2,406,647	354,336	218,209	1,781,406	341,052	1,737,746
B.—SIND.							
19	Karāchi ...	43,008	123	...	988	...	...
20	Hyderabad ...	97,857	40	...	.....	...	1,707
21	Shikārpur ...	56,770	5	...	.....	...	147,078
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,123	4	...	.....	...	1,337
23	Thar and Pārkar ...	7,863	...	...	.....	...	15
	Total, B. ...	208,621	172	...	988	...	150,137
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,615,268	354,508	218,209	1,782,394	341,052	1,887,883

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX

*Annual Return of Retail Prices of Staple Food-grains and other important Articles**Note.*—The prices represent the annual average prices calculated from the

		Prices (in Rs. a. p.) per Indian Maund											
No.	Stations.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Clean rice 2nd sort.	Náchni.	Gram.	Turdal, 2nd sort.	Linseed.	Ground-nut.	Til.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bombay ...	2 11 4	2 14 0	3 1 0	2 1 0	3 11 8	2 13 0	2 12 7	3 14 9	6 3 2	4 6 11	6 5 7	
2	Ahmadabad ...	2 5 0	2 11 6	3 1 7	1 14 10	3 0 4	...	1 15 0	3 0 4	5 11 5	4 8 8	5 8 7	
3	Kaira ...	2 8 1	2 14 5	2 15 2	1 13 2	3 4 1	1 15 5	2 2 10	3 4 4	5 0 10	5 0 0	5 15 8	
4	Godhra ...	2 0 10	2 8 9	3 1 0	1 9 4	3 4 5	1 12 2	1 11 0	3 7 7	...	4 0 6	4 3 6	
5	Broach ...	2 5 4	2 12 8	2 11 0	2 7 6	3 10 3	...	2 2 7	3 4 8	8 4 0	5 0 3	6 7 4	
6	Surat ...	2 9 10	2 14 9	2 13 4	2 10 9	4 13 7	...	2 12 4	3 9 4	6 3 5	5 3 5	7 8 4	
7	Dhulia ...	1 11 5	2 1 0	2 4 10	...	4 3 6	...	2 12 0	3 5 5	5 5 1	2 4 10	6 1 0	
8	Násik ...	1 8 7	2 1 5	2 5 0	...	3 3 2	1 11 10	2 5 9	3 2 8	...	1 13 4	5 6 5	
9	Málegaon ...	1 9 10	1 13 3	2 10 5	...	4 3 9	...	2 8 8	3 12 2	...	2 3 3	5 9 10	
10	Ahmadnagar ...	1 8 1	1 13 7	2 2 6	...	3 15 9	...	2 6 2	3 5 4	5 4 9	2 13 11	5 6 7	
11	Poona ...	2 0 4	2 7 0	2 13 4	2 1 5	3 11 3	2 9 11	2 9 4	3 14 8	5 7 1	4 0 9	6 11 2	
12	Sirur ...	1 11 1	1 15 11	2 11 6	...	4 10 0	...	2 8 0	3 8 0	5 6 9	...	5 0 9	
13	Purandhar ...	1 15 7	2 6 8	2 13 9	...	3 11 7	...	2 8 9	3 9 11	...	2 11 2	5 14 9	
14	Sholápur ...	1 9 3	1 13 8	2 5 11	...	3 7 5	...	2 8 6	3 5 10	3 1 3	1 10 8	5 8 5	
15	Sátára ...	2 4 2	2 7 7	2 13 4	...	4 0 9	...	3 1 6	3 9 10	...	3 11 6	6 11 5	
16	Belgaum ...	1 12 1	1 12 8	2 5 1	2 6 1	3 6 11	1 7 4	2 14 7	4 2 2	5 1 5	...	4 6 9	
17	Bijápur ...	1 7 11	1 10 3	1 15 8	...	3 8 5	...	2 12 2	4 0 9	5 2 0	...	5 3 5	
18	Dhárwár ...	1 11 5	1 12 9	2 0 9	2 6 8	3 7 9	...	3 1 5	4 8 7	5 0 9	...	5 1 4	
19	Thána ...	...	2 10 2	3 2 1	1 15 0	3 8 9	...	2 9 11	3 10 5	6 0 8	3 5 4	7 6 6	
20	Alibág ...	3 6 10	3 2 1	4 1 7	...	3 6 7	...	3 6 6	4 3 0	...	5 13 2	7 13 2	
21	Ratnágiri ...	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 11 3	2 1 4	3 8 2	2 9 3	2 14 7	3 11 3	...	...	...	
22	Kárwár ...	2 6 11	2 12 2	3 13 6	...	3 10 5	1 14 7	3 2 0	3 14 0	12 15 3	5 0 0	7 6 6	
23	Karáchi ...	2 2 10	2 9 8	2 13 4	...	3 14 6	...	2 4 4	4 0 7	6 15 6	5 3 11	6 6 7	
24	Hyderabad ...	2 5 4	2 9 0	2 14 4	...	4 0 0	...	2 6 10	4 6 0	6 15 8	5 6 6	6 3 6	
25	Sukkur ...	1 13 6	1 15 10	2 7 9	...	3 8 11	...	2 3 1	3 8 4	5 12 6	6 5 3	6 5 3	
26	Umarkot ...	3 5 11	2 13 3	3 7 0	1 15 8	3 3 6	...	4 15 6	5 4 5	...	5 11 0	5 0 5	
27	Jacobabad ...	1 8 10	1 14 2	2 9 1	1 8 6	3 1 6	...	2 0 10	4 1 6	6 13 8	6 12 11	5 12 2	
28	Kolhápúr ...	2 0 11	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 10	3 11 11	1 13 2	2 12 7	4 5 1	...	3 5 6	7 3 9	
29	Baroda ...	2 7 9	2 11 2	3 6 9	...	4 0 10	2 3 9	2 10 1	3 9 2	11 14 2	5 12 1	...	
30	Rájkot ...	2 5 1	2 15 7	2 13 11	2 10 7	5 11 5	...	2 7 10	4 4 9	8 0 0	6 8 0	7 6 6	
31	Bháj ...	2 14 9	3 6 1	3 14 0	...	5 6 11	...	3 4 10	5 6 2	10 9 7	6 0 5	6 14 2	
32	Deesa ...	2 5 4	2 8 3	3 0 11	...	4 0 1	...	2 1 10	3 9 6	7 12 5	6 10 8	5 2 3	

in the Bombay Presidency for the calendar year 1895.

monthly returns of retail prices published in the Government Gazette.

of 40 sers, 1 ser = 80 tolas.

Castor-seed.	Ghee, 2nd sort.	Jagri.	Fire-wood.	Tobacco.	Clean cotton.	Salt, 2nd sort.	Dry grass.	Jowari straw.	Bajri straw.	Rice straw.	Station.	No.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
...	34 6 10	5 15 7	0 7 1	28 9 2	16 8 1	3 7 5	0 12 9	...	...	0 9 1	Bombay ...	1
3 1 11	32 3 2	6 6 10	0 8 3	9 5 4	19 14 5	2 5 0	1 2 3	1 5 3	...	...	Ahmadabad ...	2
3 2 1	32 3 5	6 7 0	0 6 0	...	19 2 8	3 5 4	...	1 2 3	...	...	Kaira ...	3
2 13 8	31 14 10	6 7 2	0 3 6	7 5 0	18 0 0	3 3 2	0 6 7	...	...	...	Godhra ...	4
3 6 0	26 9 3	6 1 8	0 6 4	10 13 10	16 0 0	3 0 11	1 5 6	1 2 3	...	...	Broach ...	5
3 9 2	43 1 2	6 5 2	0 7 10	15 5 1	21 9 11	3 5 3	0 15 3	0 9 5	...	...	Surat ...	6
...	34 1 0	5 2 9	0 8 0	13 5 4	14 0 0	3 10 8	0 15 3	0 7 5	...	...	Dhulia ...	7
...	32 5 11	4 1 5	0 5 0	10 2 4	...	3 2 7	0 6 6	...	...	...	Násik ...	8
...	37 6 6	4 15 9	0 8 0	12 13 1	15 7 3	3 9 1	1 0 5	0 5 6	...	...	Málegaon ...	9
2 10 7	32 7 8	4 15 9	0 7 9	8 14 2	17 6 8	3 3 5	...	0 10 5	...	...	Ahmadnagar ...	10
3 9 2	33 11 10	4 6 0	0 7 9	10 8 5	18 6 5	3 6 5	0 10 1	0 8 10	...	0 12 6	Poona ...	11
...	32 5 9	4 14 1	0 8 0	10 0 0	...	3 10 8	0 11 0	0 11 3	...	...	Sirúr ...	12
...	33 4 2	4 5 1	0 6 4	8 4 0	...	3 7 1	0 8 1	1 14 4	...	...	Purandhar ...	13
...	32 1 4	4 11 6	0 8 0	14 2 4	16 10 8	3 8 4	0 11 0	0 8 8	...	...	Sholápur ...	14
...	34 9 5	4 13 8	0 6 9	12 0 7	21 0 10	3 3 4	0 10 0	1 3 4	...	...	Sátára ...	15
3 2 3	32 12 10	4 6 11	0 6 8	11 14 1	19 10 0	3 8 2	0 11 6	0 7 9	...	0 7 0	Belgaum ...	16
2 8 10	35 5 11	5 3 1	0 8 0	10 0 0	15 13 11	3 8 3	...	0 9 0	...	...	Bijápur ...	17
2 14 4	34 4 10	5 3 0	0 6 5	18 1 4	...	3 7 3	0 8 0	0 8 9	...	...	Dhárwár ...	18
...	36 2 8	5 12 4	0 5 10	10 0 0	...	3 4 3	...	...	...	...	Thána ...	19
...	33 1 6	6 6 5	0 6 10	14 0 2	2 15 8	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	Alibág ...	20
...	35 3 4	5 15 5	0 4 9	12 11 2	14 4 7	3 5 4	0 6 6	...	...	0 6 1	Ratnágiri ...	21
...	38 10 0	7 3 0	0 2 0	17 2 6	...	3 13 11	...	...	...	0 11 6	Kárwár ...	22
3 7 0	30 11 3	5 10 6	0 8 3	11 6 10	16 15 4	2 12 2	0 12 7	0 10 6	...	...	Karáchi ...	23
3 2 3	31 6 0	5 11 6	0 5 8	10 0 0	15 9 4	3 3 2	...	0 10 4	0 6 1	...	Hyderabad ...	24
5 4 4	31 11 2	4 6 10	0 4 5	4 5 4	14 2 1	3 3 10	...	0 7 10	...	...	Sakkur ...	25
...	29 7 2	6 10 8	0 3 7	13 5 4	13 2 8	3 5 4	...	...	...	...	Umarkot ...	26
...	32 3 9	5 9 4	0 4 2	...	15 13 4	3 10 2	...	0 5 1	...	...	Jacobabad ...	27
...	28 3 3	4 3 7	0 6 10	12 7 4	16 7 4	3 12 1	0 14 2	0 8 7	...	0 6 5	Kolhápúr ...	28
...	35 15 6	7 4 9	0 7 4	13 5 4	...	3 5 10	0 12 6	...	...	...	Baroda ...	29
...	36 2 11	6 13 8	0 8 6	14 11 4	17 10 8	0 8 0	0 6 11	...	...	...	Rájkot ...	30
3 2 9	33 14 5	7 6 1	0 6 5	19 6 7	15 13 10	0 8 6	0 10 2	0 15 0	...	...	Bháj ...	31
2 11 7	24 4 6	6 11 6	0 3 7	11 6 10	22 0 0	3 10 2	0 6 4	0 8 6	...	...	Deesa ...	32

